REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,432.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1872.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	24
Three Months	14
One Month	5

… Monthly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	2 8
Third do	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½
Third and succeeding	2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money-Orders, and other Remittances … to the … Proprietor of the "*Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship …, 1,467 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. …, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th December 1872, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1872.		Dec.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave Colombo	23
" Rutnagherry	15	" Galle	24
" Vingorla	15	" Negapatam	27
" Carwar	16	" Madras	29
" Mangalore	17	" Coconada	31
" Cannanore	18	Jan. 1873.	
" Tellicherry	18	" Vizagapatam	1
" Calicut	19	" Bimlipatam	1
" Beypore	19	" Gopaulpore	2
" Cochin	20	" False Point	3
" Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	5
" Tuticorin	22		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Dec. 1872.		Dec. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave BUSREH	25
Arrive Kurrachee	9	Arrive Fao	25
" Gwadur	11	" Bushire	27
" Muscat	13	Jan. 1873.	
" Bunder Abbas	15	" Linga	1
" Linga	17	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Bahrein	18	" Muscat	5
" Bushire	18	" Gwadur	7
" Fao	20	" Kurrachee	9
" BUSREH	21	" BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the …

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander H. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th December 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT BADHAM & COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11. Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO, "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION. Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3d December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "CHINA" (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain G. Parsons, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, … Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. M. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and …

… will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

THE Fine New s.s. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, specially built for the East India Trade, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

First class to Liverpool ... Rs. 500.

Suez ... 300.

For further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

To be followed by the well known and favourite s.s. OTHELLO, 3,200 Tons, and other Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 2[illegible], APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 P.M., at the Pansee Tank Chowkey, on the Esplanade, the woodwork of the Platforms, Manilla Rope, Broadcloth, and Turkey Red Cloth, &c., removed from H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General's Encamping Ground. Dated 2nd December 1872.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL STORES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December 1872, at 1 P.M., at the Municipal store yard near Crawford's Market, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large stock of iron and wooden ware, &c., consisting of pickaxes, powras, hammers, augurs, brad awls, blocks, cocks, pipes, valves, locks, bolts, hinges, cans, canjans, lanterns, lamps, brushes, scales and weights, meters, sieves, vices, valves, measuring tapes, tools in variety, leather canvas and galvanised buckets, cane baskets, lot of beams, planks and wooden troughs, bamboos, bells of sizes, brass ferrules, leather hose, iron hose or scrapers, nails, wooden and iron posts, rafters, bhundy shafts, mill stones, sets of harness, wooden yokes, chairs, tables, press, clock, treasury chest, a lot of old iron, copper pipe, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1872.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF PRODUCTIVE VACANT GROUND, NEAR TEETWADA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the undermentioned vacant piece of ground, at their Auction Room, No 38, Medow Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of productive vacant land or ground, situate near Teetwada Station, containing fields of rice and other …, and there is a river named Oolassa on its other side. It is intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, and in measurement it is about 125 acres.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, Situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 10th day of December 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Govind Balkrishna, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Vussunjee Jairam, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of December 1869:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate and lying within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Mody Street in the sub-district of …, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 69, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 47, and bounded on the east by the said Mody Street, on the west by a public sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Shaik Dajee Oomer, and on the south by the house of Essa bin Khuliffa.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF A RARE PARCEL OF PEARLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, without reserve, on account and risk of Visram Govindjee—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PEARLS, suited for all description of Jewellery, and varying in size from 2 chows up to 150 chows weight each. They are divided into lots of convenient size, and can be inspected daily.

SALE OF CAWNPORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the jutha of Arjun Condersey at Colaba, by order of Messrs. Soonderjee Valljee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jeevundass Javerchund—

175 bales Cawnpore Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Petamber Narondass, the Mortgagor, all that valuable estate situated at Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the south by old fortifications, on or towards the east by vacant ground, and on or towards the west by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial Building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of December next, at 1 p.m., on the premises in Church Street, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinoy, the mortgagors:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in the south side of Church Street (in the subdistrict of the Fort and Colaba) in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 14, and in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the north by Church Street aforesaid, on the west partly by half of the sweepers' passage, partly by the property of the said Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, and partly by the property of Messrs. J. & W. Watson & Co., on the east by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and on the south by the property belonging to the Fort Press Company, and which said premises were lately in the occupation of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company at the monthly rent of Rupees Seven Hundred, but are now vacant.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, at their Office, in Appollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1872.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. The "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION …

The GUIDE may be obtained …

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE …

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY ST…

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 7th December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	[illegible]	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Vingorla	[illegible]	" Calicut	Saturday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Tellicherry	Sunday.
" Carwar	Monday.	" Cannanore	Sunday.
" Coompta	Monday.	" Mangalore	Monday.
" Mangalore	[illegible]	" Coompta	Monday.
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Carwar	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Calicut	Wednesday.	" Vingorla	Tuesday.
" Beypore	Wednesday.	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

THE s.s. ORISSA, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MONGOLIA, from Southampton, 21st October 1872

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. POONA, from Southampton, 24th October 1872.

S.S. BOHEMIAN, from Liverpool, 27th October 1872.

S.S. DARIAN, from Glasgow, 17th October 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

S. S. NEERA.

PASSENGERS per s. s. NEERA are notified that they must be on BOARD by 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON (4th instant). Any Passenger not on board when the Steamer leaves will FORFEIT his PASSAGE MONEY.

Shippers by the above Steamer must have their Cargo alongside before 8 A.M. on WEDNESDAY morning, the 4th instant. No Cargo will be received on board after that time, but full freight will be charged on all Cargo not alongside at the hour indicated.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1872.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

TUESDAY EVENING, 3RD DECEMBER.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE.

LAST NIGHT.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 3RD DEC. 1872.

NOORJEHAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY.

LAST PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST from many Ladies and Gentlemen who, owing to the visit of the Viceroy have not been able to attend, being the Last Night of these TALENTED ARTISTES, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. SHAW CROSS AND MRS. J. COLLINS.

A MONSTER NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS, NEW JOKES, NEW LOCALS, NEW DANCES, &c., Concluding with the Laughable FARCE of A KISS IN THE DARK.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Punkahs kept going during the Performance.

USHER IN ATTENDANCE.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

The Match, "CIVIL vs. MILITARY," begins at 10 A.M. punctually THIS DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE, Honorary Secretary.

3rd December 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

NOTICE.—Any PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or owing MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late Assistant Surgeon A. HAMILTON MILLER, Residency Surgeon at Baroda, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH, after which no Claims will be received or recognised.

J. R. STRUTT, Major, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 1st December 1872.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH Nov. 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate Rs.	For Past Week Rs. a. p.	Present Week Rs. a. p.	Total Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	......	......	......	179618 6 0
Rates	17,31,445	1498858 4 9	19,840 4 2	4516793 8 11
Duties—Town	5,03,000	415,6 9 11 1	9,262 6 7	424902 1 8
Do. Tobacco	4,62,000	434 201 10 6	2,400 0 0	436301 10 6
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	38,132 12 0	......	38,132 12 0
Conveyances Lic.	10,798	5,709 14 0	......	5,709 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	188,935 8 1	3,444 11 0	19238? 6 11
Market Fees	2,11,514	173 082 3 9	3,841 14 3	176924 2 0
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	202,787 11 6	2,455 6 8	2052 3 2 3
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	......	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,308	116,419 15 3	1,288 12 10	117708 12 1
Debt	15,00,000	15 00 0 0 0	......	1500000 0 0
Deposits	......	262,267 2 5	......	262267 2 5
Advances	1,80,000	116,202 13 8	2,111 11 0	118314 8 8
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	10,243 4 9	......	10,343 4 9
Do. Receipts	9,748	21,255 4 8	45 0 0	21,300 4 8
Do. Fees	55,171	55,525 12 7	715 8 0	56 241 4 7
Do. Savings	2,148	4,613 5 4	8 1 3	4,621 6 7
Last Yr's Assets.	......	9,923 6 11	1,168 4 0	11,091 10 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	4764598 1 1	45,982 2 10	4810581 0 11
			Grand Total Rs.	4987199 6 11

DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget Estimate Rs.	For Past Week Rs. a. p.	Present Week Rs. a. p.	Total Rs. a. p.
Superintendence	1,24,603	105 742 0 1	......	05742 0 1
Assessment	56,193	40,871 9 5	......	40,871 9 5
Collection Dept.	81,158	70,908 14 5	958 0 11	71,863 15 4
Police Account	5,70,402	318,749 0 6	......	318749 0 6
Health Dept.	8,89,337	670,853 15 9	14,946 5 11	685800 5 8
Public Works—				
Establishment	72 464	57,939 3 7	47 0 0	57,962 3 7
Lighting	2,58,000	232,598 14 9	......	252598 14 8
Watering	1,19,941	1 5,216 5 2	831 14 9	106 48 3 11
Repairs, Roads	2,43,947	268,900 6 6	1,091 1 6	269991 8 0
Do. Buildings	2,300	697 3 3	......	697 3 3
Impt. of Streets	50,000	1,547 0 6	353 0 9	1,900 1 3
Water Works	70,254	149,381 2 3	33 10 0	149347 8 3
Drainage	2,82,517	40,532 10 3	61 4 0	40 593 14 3
Vic. Gardens	3,000	25,304 14 7	1,367 15 6	26,672 14 1
Workshops	......	56,531 4 1	......	56,531 4 1
Debt	6,72,721-0-8	549,798 9 8	26,707 14 8	576506 8 4
Prim. Education	10,000	6,730 10 11	367 3 1	7,097 14 0
Deposits	......	152,193 3 2	5,500 0 0	157 93 3 2
Advances	20,000	106,859 6 11	2,733 6 2	1 9592 13 1
Plant & Stores	......	12 6 11	......	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	42,261 9 1	13 0 6	42,274 9 7
Last Year's Liabilities	......	1647976 0 0	......	1647976 0 0
Total Rs.	52556-0 8	4650746 7 8	55,780 9 9	4706527 1 5
Balance on 30th November 1872				280672 5 6
			Grand Total Rs.	4987199 6 11

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. G. HEWLETT, H.O., Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TERMS.—Not less than 30 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF LITTLE MINNIE. (THE CHARMING PETITE ACTRESS AND VOCALIST.)

MR. JOHN EDWARDS, COMEDIAN and D[illegible] ACTOR.

MR. H. WILLIAMS, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOIST and ORCHESTRAL LEADER.

AIDED BY MRS. WILLIAMSON AND THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FIRST NIGHT.

THAT RASCAL PAT, AND CHIMNEY CORNER.

Tickets for Reserved Seats and Seats for Families at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Reserved Seat Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Gallery Rs. 2. Pit Re. 1. Family Tickets (to admit Three) Rs. 10.

Doors to open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

ESPLANADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

KING'S GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE ARTISTES,

Will give THIS EVENING, by request of several Influential Families, a Special Performance, to be set apart especially for NATIVES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

A great portion of the Pavilion being already secured, early application for Seats previous to day of Performance to be made, to make the necessary arrangements to suit the convenience of Families.

Tickets can be obtained, and Seats secured, by application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

MAHIJI FAIR.

THE RIGHT to SELL ENGLISH and FOREIGN SPIRITS and LIQUORS, &c., at the ensuing MAHIJI FAIR, which opens on the 13th January, 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Kutchery, at Dhoolia, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1872.

J. H. GRANT, Acting Collector, Khandeish.

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 15, MEADOW STREET.

CLOTH JACKETS, NEW SHAPES.

VELVETEEN JACKETS, RICHLY TRIMMED.

VELVET JACKETS.

VELVETEEN POLONAISES, VERY FASHIONABLE.

TWEED WATERPROOF CLOAKS, NEW SHAPES.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, CLOTH AND TWEED.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, MERINO AND VELVETEEN.

FRENCH REPPS, NEW SHADES.

FRENCH WOOL POPLINS, NEW SHADES.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.

FANCY PIQUES, NEW STRIPES.

ELEGANTLY PRINTED PIQUES.

WOOL OPERA CLOAKS.

TARTAN SHAWLS, VARIOUS COLOURS.

SILK AND CAMBRIC SUN SHADES.

FRENCH KID GLOVES. Rs. 2 PER PAIR. ALL SIZES.

LADIES' HOSIERY, SILK, THREAD, COTTON, AND MERINO.

EAU DE COLOGNE, HALF-PINTS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, Re. 1. Rs. 1-8. Rs. 3.

PHILOCOME FOR THE HAIR.

AQUADENTINE FOR THE TEETH.

BRUSHES, COMBS, PUFFS, &c.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

THE INVESTITURE AT BOMBAY.

MR. W. MUIR WHITE, who has had the honour of painting the "Installation at Calcutta of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH as a Knight Grand Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India," has undertaken to depict in a similar manner "THE GRAND INVESTITURE AT BOMBAY." This Painting will be in Oils and a companion picture to the first mentioned, thus placing it in the power of all, who witnessed or took part in the Ceremony, to possess a lasting record of a great historical event.

With a view of carrying out the object of this work, it is hoped that all who were present at the imposing Ceremony in the Durbar Tent on the 16th instant, will come forward to assist the Artist by sitting for their Photographs to Messrs. Ritter and Molkenteller, with whom the Artist has made arrangements.

It has been suggested that to suit the means of all, the Picture should be

AN INDIAN ART UNION PRIZE,

to be managed in the following way, viz.:—For the sum of Rs. 30 each Lady or Gentleman present at the Ceremony will be entitled to—

1st.—A Cabinet and Vignetted Portrait of him or herself;

2nd.—A photographic copy of the whole picture when finished;

AND

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

A FREE TICKET IN THE DRAWING FOR THE PICTURE, THE VALUE OF WHICH IS ESTIMATED AT Rs. 12,000.

Intending Sitters are requested to communicate, without delay, with

MR. W. MUIR WHITE, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, SUGAR MILLS, and HODGSON'S PATENT WIRE TRAMWAY can be SEEN WORKING at the above Works at any time.

W. NICOL & Co.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS.

HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN announcing the ARRIVAL of their NEW STOCK for the COLD SEASON, beg to call special attention to the large additions made in the various Departments of their business, an inspection of which is earnestly solicited. From the well-known quality of the goods we supply, it will at once be seen, from the prices we quote, that all our goods compare most favourably with any of the first London Houses.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, OR FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—A mixture of Jute and Cotton, universally worn, being cool, shrinkless, and very absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
TAFFETA—A new and favourite material, extremely soft, and equal to the wear of the best spun silk	Six for	36 0	42 0
ASQUITH AND Co.'s celebrated best White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	Six for	28 0	31 8
FINE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six for	22 8	25 8
ASQUITH AND Co.'s Printed Cambric Shirts, very strong and durable, and made with Collars attached, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST FRENCH PRINTED SHIRTS, Collars attached	Six for	28 0	31 8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
SILK AND WOOL do. do. do.	Six for	52 0	58 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Striped Patterns	Each	11 8	13 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts	From each	7 0	8 0

N.B.—Ready-made Shirts can always be obtained in any of the above materials, a great advantage to Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. To residents in the Mofussil we shall be glad to forward our Catalogues, with Patterns and full Instructions for Self-measurement.

COLLARS.

THE LATEST SHAPES JUST TO HAND ARE—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Pall Mall, The Haymarket, The Military (Stand up)	Per doz.	6 0	7 0
The Shakespeare, The West-End, The Dux, The Tennyson	Per doz.	6 0	7 0
The Dux.., The West-End	Tie attached..per doz.	6 8	7 8
False Shirt Cuffs	per pair	1 0	1 4

The above made three fold from the best Irish Linens.

HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Brown Cotton Socks—Double Heels and Feet	Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Best do. do.	"	11 8	13 0
Mixed Coloured Cotton Socks	"	12 8	14 0
Fine Striped Cotton Socks	"	14 8	16 0
Do. do. do.	"	16 0	18 0
Superfine do. do.	"	18 0	20 0
Extra Fancy Striped do.	"	21 0	23 8
Best Lisle Thread do.	"	25 0	28 0
Fancy Striped do. do.	"	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan embroidered Silk	"	28 0	32 0
Merino Socks—Plain	"	15 8	17 8
Super do. do.	"	17 8	19 8
Do. do. do.	"	21 0	24 0
Fine Striped Merino	"	18 8	21 0
		[illegible]	24 0
		22 0	25 0
Ribbed Merino, Plain Colours	"	20 0	22 8
Fancy Striped ditto	"	22 0	25 0
Real Grey Lambswool Socks, made of pure undyed wool	"	32 0	36 0
Spun Silk Socks, Plain, Blue, and Scarlet.	per pair	5 8	6 8
Fancy Striped ditto ditto	"	5 8	6 8
Black pure Silk Socks, for State occasions	"	7 8	8 0
Ribbed Merino Knickerbocker Stockings, specially manufactured for India	"	4 12	5 12
	"	5 12	6 8

GENTS' BANIANS, PANTS, &c.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Super " "	"	19 0	21 0
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Super Gauze	"	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	"	31 0	37 0
Real India Gauze, half silk	"	40 0	45 0
Gent's Brown Cotton Pants	"	26 0	29 0
" Short Drawers	"	27 0	31 0
Fancy Striped or Plain Cotton Bathing Drawers,	per pair	2 0	2 4
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Gauze Merino "	"	42 0	48 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	Each	9 8	10 8

NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Jules Favre (Small made Sailors' Knot.)		1 12	[illegible]
The Livingstone		2 4	[illegible]
The Don		2 8	[illegible]
The Duke … (Large Knot.)		2 12	[illegible]
The Kensington		[illegible]	[illegible]
The Kaiser		[illegible]	[illegible]
The Conqueror		[illegible]	[illegible]
The Excelsior (Large Pin Scarf.)		[illegible]	[illegible]
The University		[illegible]	[illegible]

MADE BOWS, In every variety of Black or Coloured …

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The …		[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pall Mall		[illegible]	[illegible]
The Duke of Cornwall		[illegible]	[illegible]
Black or Coloured Silk Neck Ties		1 0	[illegible]
		1 4	[illegible]
		1 8	1 12
White Dress Ties, from each		0 8	0 10

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, IVORY AND GOLD, WARRANTED … CARAT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	4 0	5 0
Collar Studs	1 8	1 12
	1 12	2 0
	2 0	2 4
Solitaires	4 8	5 8
Links	10 8	12 0
	12 0	14 0

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

HATS, HELMETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's best Silk Hats	14 0	16 0
" " best Drab Shells	11 8	13 0
Ellwood and Son's best Silk Hats	12 8	14 0
Do. do. Drab Shells	9 0	10 0
The Regulation White Helmet, Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8	15 0
Extra quality do. do.	16 0	18 0
Asquith & Co.'s celebrated White Hunting Helmet, wide Brim, Drill on Cork and Felt	13 8	1[illegible] 0
	16 0	18 0
A small consignment of the new Brown Felt Hats, just received, High Crown, half stiffened	7 0	8 0

EVENING HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Black Felt S… / Cork and Merino do. / Isis and Worthing (High Crowns.)	7 0	[illegible]
The Athol, High Square Crown / Drab Tavistock do.	7 0	8 0
Drab Napier, High Crown	7 0	8 0
Tweed Travelling Caps and Hats	3 8	4 0
	5 0	6 0

BOATING AND CRICKETING CAPS TO ORDER.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	15 0	16 8
	16 8	18 8
Do. do. do.	1[illegible] 0	21 0
	18 0	22 8
Damask Napkins, per doz.	10 8	12 8
	12 [illegible]	14 0
	15 8	17 8
	16 8	13 8
Horrocks's best Twilled Single Sheets, per pair	9 8	11 0
Double Sheets	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases	1 8	1 12
Honey Comb Towels. Six for	5 0	6 0
Do. do.	6 0	7 0
Huckaback do.	7 0	8 0
Real Turkish, small size, White or Brown. Six for	10 8	12 0
Large Turkish do.	16 0	18 0
Turkish Bath Blankets, a real luxury in the Bath Room each	6 8	7 8
Blankets, best Witney, Scarlet or White per pair	20 0	22 8
"	[illegible] 0	25 0
"	25 0	28 0

Every description of Railway Rug can now be procured at this Establishment. Amongst others, we would draw particular attention to our celebrated … Rugs. They are nearly seven feet long, broad in proportion, and very moderate in price, viz., Rs. 15, 17, 17-8, and 19-8.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY THAT AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN BAND.—An Italian Band has just arrived in Bombay under the direction of Professor ANTONIO RICCI, who will be happy to give Musical Lessons, particularly for playing the Flute. Balls and Evening Parties attended on reasonable terms.

Address—No. 31, Kalbadavie Road.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THROSTLE SPINNING.

ASHWORTH'S PATENT BOLSTER and DRAG SHELL. Sole Makers Messrs. EVAN LEIGH, SON and Co., Lim.

25 per cent. extra production and superior Yarn.

The present Frames can be altered.

For Prices of alteration or new Frames apply to the Agents, Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 25, Sassoon's Building, Bombay.

MESSRS KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS:—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.

Do. New patent B-L House Pistols.

Do. B-L Seven-shot Revolvers.

Do. New B-L patent Deringer Pistols.

Do. National B-L do.

Cartridges to fit the above.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE. REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR LONG PERIOD. CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Ravee and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	2 feet	Rs. 36 0 0
1½ "	3 "	" 60 0 0
2½ "	4 "	" 100 0 0
4 "	5 "	" 150 0 0
6 "	6 "	" 200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION to the above FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 8[illegible] per Share, is now PAYABLE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES must be surrendered at the time of application for payment.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th November 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY next, the 5th December, at his Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the SUPPLY of WINES and BEANS of different sorts and qualities, to the Portuguese Gun-boat "MARIA ANNA." Persons tendering should send their Samples, stating prices.

S. A. DE CARVALHO, Portuguese Vice-Consul.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for ONE YEAR from the 1st January 1873.

Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th December next, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs and Opium, 28th November 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2 250,000 STERLING.)

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERMENTIONED HEREDITAMENTS are the lawful and absolute PROPERTY of CHIMABAI BABAJEE. Any person advancing money on the said property, or otherwise entering into any contract with reference thereto with any person other than the said Chimabai Babajee, will do so at his own risk and peril.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE, Solicitor to Chimabai Babajee.

All that piece of land, with buildings thereon, situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, No. 1, formerly the property of Cursetjee Merwanjee, and bounded on the east, … and south by property of H. H. Aga Khan, and on the north by the said Love Lane.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Re. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C., who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country at a rate commencing with 3s. (three shillings) per ¼ cubic foot.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

T… Captain C. Coburn, arrived on the 30th instant … (November 20th) in ballast.

THE s. s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, … tons, Captain T. Gucizelar, sailed on Saturday last … and Goa with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain … Cotton, arrived on the 30th instant from … (October 17th) via the Suez Canal with a general … She touched at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, … Kurrachee, and brought … Johnstone, …

… has been … moved into the handsome … site Rampart Row.

…—This office is to be removed … Department.

… correspondent states that fever … district of Kaira.

… already commenced on Satur…

… LLERS AND …

… HIS EXCELLENCY …

MESS…

… 21st N…

WATCH…

To their Ex… NAPIER … the PU…

BO… HUMMU…

CURSETJEE …, MAKER to … Street, has lately …

Silver English Watches … by John Burrell, Silver … Hill, Silver Swiss Watches … Swiss Watches by John … Hunters by John Barrell, … second independent … and Day …

Soldiers' Watches, … American Clocks … Gold … ted 9 carats to 18 carats … pairs of all kinds under … notice possible.

Orders from Up-country … accompanied with …

Watchmaker …

JUST RE…

A NEW SUPPLY of LA… HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER … MENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER …

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT …

" " PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT …

" OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR … Patent Lever …

" HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT … double Calendar …

PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to …

OFFICE CLOCKS … 25

MARBLE CLOCKS … from Rs. 50 to … 200

MUSICAL BOXES … from Rs. 18 to … 600

FAVRE LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS, WINE MERCHANTS TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42*

STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 25-8, 34

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 45*, Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32

Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*

SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, 33, 36

PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 24, Rs. 30*, Rs. 39, Rs. 43

HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*

BARSAC— Rs. 17*

BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8

DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17-[illegible], Rs. 19*

AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*

CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21

NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 25*

STEINWEIN— Rs. 20

COGNAC, the best— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33, Rs. 42

WHISKY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM— Rs. 22-8

OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA— Rs. 19

LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS— Rs. 20, Rs. 24

Ditto assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 24

MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA— Rs. 40

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in cask, of 3 dozens. None superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] MARKET.

[illegible] and Saturday [illegible] eight hours [illegible] year be the [illegible]

BANKS.

Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	p. a.		
	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
	p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,110
	5 p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New	725
	p.ct.	[illegible] Issue	225
	p.ct.		1,700
		[illegible] Bk.	260
		New £20 Sh.	
		Ditto	
		C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
		Shares	225
			1,485
			120
			4,000
			919
			2,765
			2,000
			375

EXCHANGE.

	Rate.
[illegible]	1s. 10½d.
[illegible]	1s. 11½d.
[illegible]	1s. 11 1/16d.
[illegible]	1s. 11½d.
[illegible] do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
[illegible] do.	1s. 11⅞.
[illegible] do.	1s. 11¾d.
[illegible] sight	100½d.
[illegible] days' sight	100
[illegible] Do.	99⅞
[illegible] sight	100
[illegible] days' sight	99½
[illegible] 60 Do. do.	229

[illegible] OF BULLION, &c.

So[illegible]	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Ba[illegible] Notes	10-12
Carol[illegible]	290
Mexican Dollars	222
[illegible]	
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold	100 touch — 16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
[illegible] Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	103¾
Four per cent	101¾ to 101 5/8
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th Nov. compared with the statement issued on 23rd Nov. :—

Liabilities.	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	319,35,528	303,48,126
Do. do. do. at Branches.	21,94,147	32,68,133
Other Deposits	196,95,950	187,76,727
Post Bills	32,758	33,458
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,74,057	5,01,195
Rs.	628,36,48[illegible]	600,02,639
Assets.		
Government Securities	86,99,102	85,49,312
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	25,37,775	22,00,879
Loans [illegible] of do do.	6,56,136	6,81,751
Current [illegible] overdrawn	9,941	1,608
Bills [illegible]	71,16,002	74,19,811
[illegible]	6,330	6,481
Dead Stock [illegible] Rs. 4,94,638		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000		
	4,19,638	4,19,638
Bullion	8,37,890	7,90,424
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,61,771	13,00,567
Cash and Currency Notes	411,95,895	385,41,442
Rs.	628,36,480	600,02,639

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed steady, and business continues to be done on a small scale. Prices remain unchanged generally, but 45 inch 8 lbs. Shirtings are a shade higher. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 4 0
„ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4 12 0 to „ 4 13 0
„ „	43 „	39 „	8¼ „	„ 5 8 0 to „ 5 9 0
„ „	45 „	39 „	7 „	„ 5 0 0 to „ 5 1 0
„ „	45 „	39 „	8 „	„ 5 11 0 to „ 5 12 0
„ „	45 „	39 „	9 „	„ 6 7 0 to „ 6 8 0
Madapollams	32 „	24 „	3 „	„ 2 2 6 to „ 2 3 0
„ Jacconets	40 „	20 „	2¼ „	„ 2 1 6 to „ 2 2 0
„ „	45 „	20 „	2¼ „	„ 2 6 0 to „ 2 6 6
„ Printers	25 „	30 „	3 „	„ 2 8 0 to „ 2 6 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

900 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	5¾ lbs.	Rs. 3 9 6
300 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	4½ „	„ 3 2 0
300 „ „ „	40 „	29 „	4½ „	„ 3 4 0
300 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	4½ „	„ 3 6 0
12[illegible] „ T Cloth	32 „	24 „	7 „	„ 4 11 0
100 „ „	32 „	24 „	7 „	„ 4 11 0
1,200 „ White Dhoties	45 „	10		„ 2 4 0
900 „ „	45 „	10		„ 2 2 0

The Cotton market closed quiet, with little enquiry. The following are our closing rates :—

Old Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 207 to Rs. 214
„ Oomrawuttee	„ 214 to „ 215
„ Akote	„ 220 to „ 222
„ Dharwar Sawginned	„ 225 to „ 226
„ Compta	„ 238 to „ 214
New Oomrawuttee	„ 228 to „ 229
„ Akote	„ 234 to „ 235
„ Hinganghaut	„ 272 to „ 273

Purchases reported are the following :—

50 candies Old Bhownuggur ... at Rs. 212 per candy.
50 „ „ ... at Rs. 214 „

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd November 1872.

Open 1,266¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	2,00,344 6 3
Merchandize	2,07,633 15 3
Electric Telegraph	1,185 8 6
Earth Trains, &c.	600 0 0
Total Rs.	4,09,763 14 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles ... Total Rs.	4,32,417 6 10
Decrease Rs.	22,653 8 10

CALCUTTA.—28th November.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—
4 per cents., at Rs. 101-8.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 109-12 to 109-14.
—In Shares :—
Indian Railway Co.'s stock, at Rs. 25[illegible] per £20.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] Times, usually been deceived [illegible] issue of 20th [illegible] employed in [illegible] here, and [illegible] other day in [illegible] is at [illegible] offices, is, we [illegible] resent an inmate [illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]	
Liverpool	£3 to [illegible]
[illegible]	£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 10s. to £2 17s. 6d.
China — Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
[illegible] Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta — Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. [illegible] and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
	Sir [illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar, Nov. 29.
	India (s)	[illegible]	Bussorah, Nov. [illegible]
	Futtay Rehman	[illegible]	Mozambique, Sep. 15.
	Orissa (s)	Ballard	Suez, Nov. 15.
	Phlox (s)	[illegible]	Cutch, Nov. 29.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	[illegible]	Ballard	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer [illegible], to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir [illegible], to Coast and Carwar.
The Ship [illegible], to Calcutta, obtained her port [illegible]

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] — Ballantine — Madras, Nov. 22.
[illegible] Pasha (s) — Findlay — Madras, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] mail.
[illegible] s.s., Perrins, Suez, with mail.
[illegible] Meikong, [illegible], Shanghai.
15 [illegible], London.
16 [illegible] s.s., G. Dunn, Glasgow.
16 Kow[illegible] R. M., s.s., Elton, Perim.
17 Crocodile, H. M. I. T. S., G. H. Parkins, Portsmouth.
18 Odessa, s.s., Burkit, Singapore.
18 Surat, s.s., Baker, Bombay, with mail.
18 Thalia, H. M. S. fte., Woolcombe, Plymouth.
19 Emiliano, s.s., Larrinaga, Barcelona.
20 Saltwell, s.s., Briggs, Colombo.
20 Rangoon, s.s., Darke, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14 Coronanda, s.s., Cotton, Kurrachee.
14 Kwangtung, B. M., s.s., Elton, Perim.
15 Atalanta, s.s., Mathews, Liverpool.
15 Cathay, s.s., Dundas, Calcutta, with mail.
15 China, s.s., Perrins, Bombay, with mail.
15 Meikong, s.s., Bourdon, Marseilles.
15 Achilles, ship, Tupia, Calcutta.
18 Tiguer Van Koetie, s.s., G. Dunn, Borneo.
19 Odessa, s.s., Burkitt, London.
19 Surat, s.s., Baker, Suez.
19 Emiliano, s.s., Larrinaga, Manila.
20 Saltwell, s.s., Briggs, London.
20 Rangoon, s.s., Darke, Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 1 Warwick Castle, ship, H. Warren, Newcastle.
5 Rosa Bonheur, ship, Brown, Cardiff.
15 Petrel, s.s., McLachlan, London.
16 Kwangtung, B. M., s.s., Elton, Perim.
18 Briton, H. M. S. fte. Malcolm, Guardafui.
18 Thalia, H. M. S. fte, Woolcombe, Plymouth.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2nd December, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd December, 11-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd December, 1-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd December, 12-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd December, 6-10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd December, 10-59 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd December, 5-30 p.m. Time in transit, 2 hours 9 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 1st to 8 p.m. of the 2nd December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 10	0 9
„ Galle	1 45	1 3
„ Kurrachee	0 54	0 9
„ Madras	1 12	0 14

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 2.

Darby, Lieutenant, 1-5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Bareilly.
Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Indore.
Beville, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hale, Captain, 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Fyzabad.
Young, Captain, 1st Goorkhas, from sick leave, from England.
Poddy, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Sartorius, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Ward, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, to join, from Deolalee.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Gurdon, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Sandeman, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Brindsi, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Lahore.
Champion, Colonel, from furlough, from England.
Langley, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 2.

King, Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on furlough, to England.
White, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Peyton, Captain, 108th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Black, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Ratigan, Assistant Surgeon, 23th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Darby, Lieutenant, 1-5th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Poddy, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Parker, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 30th November, 1872.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Maj. W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, 22nd Nov. 1872.
Maj. W. Manson, R.E., Ex. Engr. P. W. D., 27th Nov. 1872.
Asst. Surg. J. Williams, M.D., Supt. of Vaccination in Sind, 17th Nov. 1872.
Depy. Asst. Comy. and Hony. Fn. J. Jackson, Qr. Master Genl's Dept., 25th Nov. 1872.
Sub-Condr. E. Gawthorne, Ord. Dept., 8th Nov. 1872.

The following General Order by His Excellency the C.-in-C. Madras Army is published :—

Ootacamund, 21st September 1872.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindoostani language :—

Wellington, 2nd Sept. 1872.
Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th Regt.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Sappers and Miners—Lieut. T. R. Henn, Royal Engrs., to be doing duty officer, vice Lieut. Beauclerk.

Asst. Surg. H. P. Roberts, M.B., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Division, to general duty, Bombay District, proceeding by dak and rail at the public expense.

Colour [illegible] Mount Aboo Sanitarium and transferred to the unattached list.

Lance Corp'. E. Cardwell, 1st Batn. 2nd Foot, is appointed Meteorological Observer at Kurrachee, vice Fitzgerald, deceased. Lance Corpl. Cardwell will proceed to join his appointment without delay.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Ahmednuggur Station Order, dated 2nd Nov 1872, appointing Surg Tiechurst, 13th N. I., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Asst. Surgt. Gaye.

49th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 29th Nov. 1872, appointing Lieut Smith Asst. Instr of Musketry from the 23rd instant, Lieut Bogue proceeding to join the depot.

56th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 16th Nov. 1872, appointing Capt Campbell Asst. Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut [illegible] la Veye proceeding to England.

6th Foot.—Regimental Order dated 26th Nov. 1872, appointing Lieut A. L. Woodland to officiate as Adjt. vice [illegible] promoted.

108th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 15th Nov. 1872, appointing Apthorp to act as Instr. of Musketry to the Regt.

9th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 10th Oct 1872, directing Lieut Proudfoot to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties with effect from the 10th idem, vice [illegible] Morse proceeding on leave.

Regimental Order, dated 25th Oct. 1872, directing Capt. Coles to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, until the return of Capt. Morse.

12th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 22nd Nov. 1872, directing Maj. Heathcote to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt. Way as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut.-Col. Bannerman, and during such time as Col. Scott may officiate as commandant or until further orders.

17th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 6th Nov. 1872, directing Capt. Rowlandson to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Maj. Cornewall officiating as 2nd in Command.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

20th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 19th Oct. 1872, directing Maj. Kettlewel, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Capt. Gillmor as Wing Officer in addition to his own, vice Maj. Parker proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

56th Foot.—Col. G. W. Patey, to England, from 15th Oct. 1872 to 18th Apl. 1873, on medical certificate.

59th Foot.—Lieut. B. W. Lucas, for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Capt. H. C. Morse, officiating Adjt. 9th N. I., from 10th to 17th Nov. 1872, in extension on medical certificate.

Capt. A. F. Stewart, 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd N. I., from 15th Nov. to 14th Decr. 1872, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

two and a half per cent, for the purpose of facilitating the making of a railway from Kandy, the centre of the coffee growing districts, to Colombo, the port where the coffee is shipped. One-third of the cost of the railway was met by this duty; but since its completion the duty has been withdrawn.

This establishes a strong prima facie case [illegible] of abolishing the duty, as a matter of state [illegible], and we hope that the Government of [illegible] will give the matter its best consideration. [illegible]

[illegible] and Parcels, can be [illegible] up to 12 noon on the day [illegible] above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 29th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplementary Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.

Monday ... Dec. 23

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, [illegible] Nandgaum, Chalisgaum, and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 a.m.	9-30 a.m.	7-30 a.m.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	5 p.m. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 a.m.	10 a.m.	7-30 a.m.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 noon.	1-30 p.m.	11-30 a.m.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 a.m.	6 a.m.	5 p.m. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 a.m.	......	5 p.m. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m. The inland post goes out at 8-30 a.m., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 a.m.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 a.m.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the Bombay Gazette both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (Post Free)		Rs.	40 0 0
Half Year	ditto	„	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	„	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	„	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	„	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid in advance.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary is now similar to that of the Pall Mall Budget. Residents in distant parts of India will find the Gazette Summary a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official Gazettes; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, Post Free in India, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The Bombay Price Current is published Weekly at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NIVEN—November 2nd, at Cromwell House, Selhurst Park, Surrey, the wife of Dr. Niven, H. M. Indian Army, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PARK—November 2nd, at Newbus Grange, Darlington, Sarah, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Park, Bombay Infantry, aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOT—IMPEY—November 28th, at Rutnagiri, by the Rev E. N. Dickenson, Frederick Hugh Elliot, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Constance Alice, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Elijah Impey, Bombay Army, Post Master General, Bombay.

DEATH.

MILLER—November 29th, at Baroda, Dr. A. H. Miller, Residency Surgeon, aged 30 years.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1872.

The report on the administration of the settlement of Aden, which General Tremenheere submitted to Government just before he gave up the reins of power to Colonel Schneider, is very characteristic of its writer. It makes the utmost of everything that has been done, and yet the account is given in concise sentences, which frequently verge on brevity and invoke dissatisfaction in the mind of the reader. Here is an example—"The necessity for a well-considered Bankruptcy Act is much felt in the considerable trading community of Aden." Not a word more appears in explanation of the nature of the difficulties which the sort of legislation indicated is to remove. In another place (we take it at random), in writing about an alteration in the adjustment of the punkahs in a barrack-room, which, be it remembered, is not a trifling matter in the temperature of Aden, the gallant General says—"Although the arrangement was found to work satisfactorily and to save expense, no steps have been taken to extend it to other barracks." And he stops there, leaving the reader puzzled as to why the Resident should have gone to the trouble of deliberately recording that he has failed to expand a system which has been found, on trial, to be both convenient and economical, while he has refrained from even hinting at a reason for his inaction in the matter. Probably to countervail the absence of desirable if not necessary information on several points on which we conclude the Government, to whom here or in India. We trust [illegible] meets, the treatment which the [illegible] have received will be thoroughly [illegible] no longer will a Department of [illegible] ment be suffered to treat a [illegible] waste paper—a spectacle [illegible] authority of the Crown [illegible] fellow-subjects.—Home News.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR TIVERTON.

Mr. Massey has won his seat for Tiverton by a majority which cannot be considered [illegible]. His success, however, may be viewed [illegible] that the [illegible] by those who [illegible] well to the particular [illegible] is volcanic, which he may be said to represent. Mr. [illegible] are peculiar [illegible] be able to count upon another vote when [illegible] valleys. Gets the House of Commons on behalf of his [illegible] of much better [illegible] just the financial policy so glibly defending, and we trust [illegible]. The new member for Tiverton [illegible] part that we point out [illegible] roughly handled by his official eyes as a blemish in [illegible] which he may or may [illegible] esting report. And we have [illegible]. It is open this matter with the intention of lowering either its character or value, but rather with the object of showing the writer of periodical reports the view which the public would take of the reiteration, in successive documents, of these facts which are familiar to our ears as household words. It can scarcely be expected that our courteous Political Secretary would venture on telling the Resident at Aden one tithe of what we have stated above. For the rest, General Tremenheere's report contains much that is of interest, and it may be perused with advantage by any one who is interested in the progress of British [illegible] tration of its various settlements.

The great importance of Aden to the nation is not to be measured by any other military and political standard, and in [illegible] estimation nothing can be more deplorable than the insane delays which have occurred as regards adequately fortifying that place, and we emphatically add, as well as Bombay. During the recent war between France and Prussia, temporary batteries were, we observe from this report, ordered to be constructed on Marshag, Seera, and Ras Morbut, but they were never completed, as the works were stopped on the cessation of hostilities. General Tremenheere brings to notice the unsuitability of the existing batteries on Ras Tarshayne and on Ras Morbut, to effectively oppose the armaments carried by vessels of war of the present day, and advises their entire remodelling, as well as the construction of permanent fortifications. Has not such advice been offered by every earnest man, by every officer endowed with foresight and common sense, both as respects Aden and Bombay, without any avail? It seems as if a fatality blinds the Home Government from realizing or appreciating the tremendous influence on the world of politics of making Aden and Bombay impregnable to an enemy from the sea-board. Bombay is the key of India, and yet it is without its Forts, and can boast of no effective sea defence. Every plan, every device is on paper, beyond which stage it seems to be an impossibility for a valuable idea to travel in these days of masterly inactivity. The Government and the Press should call loudly for a decision on Colonel Jervoise's inspection report of Bombay and Aden, and not rest until their united earnestness has awakened the Secretary of State from the deadly inanimation on this most vital question into which he has fallen. But this is not the place to enlarge on this single point which we must relegate to another occasion. Returning to the Aden Administration Report, we find that General Tremenheere has good cause to differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Bombay Government as to the reduction in the general trade of Aden. We have not the detailed Trade and Navigation Returns of the port before us at the present moment, but it is observed that during the past three years both the imports and exports have increased considerably. The values stand as below :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,07,35,526	1,25,15,514	1,40,41,691
Exports	69,65,667	79,39,114	88,59,198

For the future, however, we apprehend that there will be some disturbance in the trade of Aden, as it is known that the Turkish Government has resolved to reconquer the province of Yemen, from whence the chief supply of coffee is procured. That Government has already occupied Sana, and the immediate effect may probably be to divert the coffee to Hodeida. The Resident attributes to the disturbed state of Yemen the great increase which has taken place in the quantity of Hurrar coffee which has been imported from the African ports.

It is apropos at this place to point out that the high price of coal at Aden is maintained at the risk of great loss of custom. A large proportion of vessels pass the Port, estimated at one-half of the entire traffic of the fair season, and this proportion may be expected to increase, unless the agencies for the supply of coal make a reduction in the price at which they can supply that fuel to steamers. It is understood that coal can be delivered at Aden by steam colliers at rates equal to those at Bombay, and the maintenance of the enhanced rates is therefore unjustifiable and will work its own serious injury if not remedied at once. From a small statement in the report, we note that the number of steamers which touched the port has more than doubled in two years: it was 283 in 1869-70, and 535 in 1871-72. Sailing vessels and native craft have not increased in any way worth speaking of.

As respects the civil administration of the settlement, a perusal of the report before us will convey the idea that there is more than the usual or desirable facility for indulgence in litigation. There is a (unrecognized ?) court of the Kazee empowered to try suits not exceeding Rs. 200 each, with a right of appeal in every case to the Court of the Resident. In addition the latter court entertains cases of every description from the very smallest amount upwards. The consequence is that an excessive amount of petty actions are set on foot "for the sole purpose of coercing a recalcitrant debtor."

In many cases the mere issue of the summons suffices to procure a settlement of the debt. We said just now that the court of the Kazee was not a recognized tribunal, inasmuch as it has no part in the Act of 1864, which provides for the administration of civil justice at Aden. It nevertheless exists, more probably by the force of the personal character and reputation of the present Kazee, who however has a knack of sending too many persons to jail, and has horrified the British Resident and his principal assistant by "this excessive employment of an engine of oppression." Acting on this idea, General Tremenheere has put a stop to the imprisonment of any debtor until his court consents, a wholesome restriction which we hope Colonel Schneider will also enforce. Imprisonment for debt should be very sparingly resorted to at all times, and the Legislature even has it under contemplation to abolish that punishment, which would be a blessing to the prisoners at Aden who, this report says, are housed in a manner "utterly unsuited, * * * and both the physical and moral health of the unfortunate inmates must inevitably suffer after a detention for even a short period in such a hovel." We commend this strongly worded remark to the attention of Government in view to their either hastening the consummation devoutly to be wished for by an act of the Legislature, or the building of a new civil jail. Let one thing or the other be done without the delay which at present works so much of evil.

Of the political and friendly relations with the neighbouring chiefs, the gallant writer of the report says that they have been satisfactory without exception. He has acted as a mediator in their quarrels, and peace-maker between belligerents. There was one brush with a subtribe of the Soobahees, resulting in the killing of eight of the party and on our side in the wounding of three troopers. Engagements have been entered into with certain of the principal sub-tribes to keep the roads passing through their territories free from transit duty, and the General records with satisfaction that the Chiefs have all held to the bargain honestly.

Before concluding this notice of Aden matters, we would add that a census of European British-born subjects which General Tremenheere caused to be taken in the middle of last year, has shown that there were 198 males and 38 females, or a total of 236 persons either residing at Aden or employed on the merchant shipping in the harbour. A fortnightly post has been established from the 5th of September 1871 to Perim, at a small monthly cost, which has proved a great boon to the few Europeans who reside at that place.

BANKS

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

BOMBAY [illegible]
LONDON [illegible]
[illegible] of England [illegible] Bank.

[illegible] GERMANY [illegible] CENTRAL AS[illegible]

[illegible] rates of [illegible] by the [illegible] drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

[illegible] England	On IRELAND
[illegible]	„ PARIS,

[illegible] principal Towns in the Australian Colonies. [illegible] Bank will send the Draft direct to the party [illegible]

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000. All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE [illegible]
PARIS [illegible]

[illegible] an autograph letter of thanks to Chief Justice Cockburn for his services at Geneva.

Obituary—Mary Somerville.

PARIS, 2nd December.

M. Thiers has informed the Members of Council that, though discouraged, he will not abandon his efforts to continue to govern.

We have to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 100 for the Khandeish Relief Fund from Mr. W. M. Salmon, C.S.

The Hon'ble A. Eden, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, has gone on a visit to Moulmein, from whence he will proceed to Tavoy and Margui.

We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. A. H. Miller, Residency Surgeon at Baroda, from paralysis, on Friday evening. Though of short service he was well known for his professional skill and high talents, which, had he lived, would [illegible] have [illegible] him a great name. [illegible] deeply regretted [illegible] large circle of friends [illegible] ciate [illegible] lly man and g[illegible] tion.

In [illegible] with the v[illegible] Prince Wal[illegible] wickshire es[illegible] Ayle[illegible] ford, [illegible] gham Morni[illegible] tes :- "Yester[illegible] consequence [illegible] m wit[illegible] which the c[illegible] ons of this jour[illegible] ports- manlike character of the batt[illegible] nted, the Right Hon. the Earl of [illegible] instructions to the police to eje[illegible] ta- t[illegible] es of the press from his par[illegible] yal Highness should earnestly pray t[illegible] ed from his friends.

His Honor the Lieut.-Go[illegible] r of Bengal, accompanied by Mr Bernard, S[illegible] tary to Government, Mr. Johnson, Private Secretary, &c, returned to Calcutta last Friday from a rather prolonged tour in the districts of the Bhagulpore, Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions. On his way down from Hazareebaugh, Mr. Campbell halted a day here and a day there, enquiring carefully into the condition of the people and country, and glancing at the Government offices and establishments.

The Deccan Herald assures us that it has seen with its own eyes, "in Mr. Oliphant's school, a boy of eight draw a map of the coast line from London to Gibraltar." If it has seen a boy who can draw the coast line from London to Gibraltar, it must have powers of vision capable of seeing anything it desires to see; but what, notwithstanding, it fails to see, is that boys may be trained in a school to draw a map of a particular coast line with considerable accuracy, and if called on in an examination to draw that map would come off very well, and yet they might be well acquainted with elementary geography and be quite at a loss if called on to draw any other coast line.

The Indian Daily News believes that the income-tax will not be re-imposed next year. It is informed that for many months Lord Northbrook has been casting about for an equivalent and has found one in a reduction of military expenditure, which will not affect either the numerical strength or the combative efficiency of our forces. Speaking of Sir R. Temple, it is said that "his position is unenviable, but it is entirely of his own creation. He has been careful to yield no confidence, and now he is regarded with active distrust, and a deeper dislike than has ever fallen to the lot of an Indian official in recent years. If Lord Northbrook will but take, as he seems to be doing, the finances under his own care, this distrust will be removed. If His Excellency will only go a step farther and extinguish the income-tax, he will extinguish along with it its inglorious and unskilful apologist, and we are satisfied that the double event would be hailed with satisfaction by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in every part of India."

MILITARY ITEMS.

Half a wing of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment left Dum-Dum last night by rail on their way to the Madras Presidency, where they are to be stationed at Secunderabad.—Englishman.

We hear from Bellary that the havildar of the 16th M. N. I. who attempted to shoot the Subadar Major of the Regiment, and did shoot a sepoy last July, was hanged a few days ago.—Bangalore Herald.

The 89th Foot which arrived in the station on Tuesday morning and are now encamped on the plain opposite the Arab Lines, were played into the station by the Bands of the 18th Hussars and 1-21st Fusiliers.—Ibid.

The 2-24th Foot from Secunderabad en route to England arrived at the Poona Railway Station at 10 a.m. yesterday. The heavy baggage of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 200 single men left Poona at 4 a.m. to-day and will arrive at Carnac Bunder at 2-30 p.m. The remainder of the Regiment will leave Poona at 6-30 a.m. tomorrow and arrive at Carnac Bunder for embarkation at 4-10 p.m. the same day.—Deccan Herald.

It has been decided by Government that, when a qualified officer is not available, an unpassed officer of the Royal Engineers nominated to officiate in a regimental staff appointment in the Bengal Sappers and Miners, may receive the acting allowance. Should however an officer qualify by passing the lower standard language test, or should an officer so qualified join the corps, he will, in either case, if otherwise qualified, take the appointment from the unpassed officer.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 8th NOVEMBER.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Orissa arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 8th ult. on board. The Orissa left Suez on the 15th November, and touched at Aden on the 22nd. She experienced fine weather from Suez to Aden, with the exception of strong head winds on the last two days. On the way from Aden she was in a gale for three days, and had to encounter strong head winds. During the gale the ship pitched heavily, and took water all over. This and the foul state of her bottom are the causes of the vessel arriving so late. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton.

Col. Champion, and native male servant.	Assistant Surgeon Colon, Mrs. Colon, two infants, and ayah.
Mr. H. Cargill.	Mr. Sutherland.
Mrs. Stephenson and ayah.	Mr. Buckley.
Mrs. J. Holloway.	Mr. and Mrs. Charman & child.
Mr. and Mrs. Lane.	Mrs. L. Summers.
Mr. H. Field.	Mrs. R. A. Jacobson.
Mr. McCan.	Mr. Shaw.
Mr. P. Cosserat.	Mr. Y. Hart.
Mr. W. Turner.	Mr. M. Thomas.
Mr. J. Wilson.	

From Brindisi.

Mr. Willis.	Mr. E. H. Percival.
Mr. P. Wood.	Mr. and Mrs R. Carnac.
Mr. and Mrs. Costa.	Miss Forman.
Miss Costa.	Mr. and Mrs. Brough.
Mr. T. R. Booth.	Mr. Bockhausen.
Mr. H. L. Jenkins.	Mr. J. Grimond.
Mr. J. Deacon.	Mr. J. Barrie.

From Venice.

Mr. Vogel.	Mr. E. Maclean.
Mr. E. S. Mosely.	Mr. W. Bullock.
Lieutenant R. Martin.	Mr. H. Maxwell.
Mr. J. Smith.	Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.
Mr. Grant.	Mr. Galbraith.
Major Gurdon.	Capt. Sandeman.
Mr. Hamilton.	Mr. H. Farmer.
Mr. E. Cameron.	Mr. H. Unwin.
Mr. and Mrs. Langley and European female servant.	Mr. Sackville Harris.

From S[illegible].

Mr. Anastassia.	Miss Taylor.
Mr. Arassiliade.	Mr. P. S. Kinder.
Mr. Reinhold.	

From Aden.

Mr. Grindel.	Mrs. Henry.

The following is an extract of Captain Shallard's report, dated Bombay, 2nd December

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Undersigned are p[illegible] to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and [illegible] on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns [illegible] their Contents, and Dwelling-houses [illegible] Buildings of the Native, as well as the European, parts of the Town.

The Rates of Premium [illegible] recently been revised, and will be found [illegible] as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] NED [illegible] by the Daily News that [illegible] in a Bill [illegible] imperial [illegible] Dignus vindice nodus—even the Prime Minister, with all his skill as a financier, will find it an extremely difficult task so to redistribute the weight of taxation as to satisfy contending classes that they are not unfairly treated. The Conservatives, and the landed interest generally, demand, as is well known, a revision of taxation on the plea that land now bears far more than its fair share of national burdens; which Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, in attempting to deal with the subject two years ago, claimed for the towns, apparently not without reason, because they paid a very large proportion of the rates which were popularly supposed to fall exclusively on the owners of real property. To pass a successful measure it will be necessary for Mr. Gladstone to examine the whole question again minutely and in all its bearings, and strike out a line of his own, for if he adopt Mr. Goschen's extreme views, he will alienate a numerous band of his own followers, and open a breach through which the Radicals will pour triumphantly to the assault of the citadel of the landed interest. H[illegible] hardly, in fact, attempt to deal with [illegible] n, without hazarding the wreck of [illegible] he rock on which it has long been [illegible] the Liberals will split, that of inter[illegible] e interest of landed proprietors [illegible] s in England. But it is in set[illegible] difficult problems of this kind that statesmanship of the highest kind delights; and the courage and energy which have enabled Mr. Gladstone to survive so many similar perils during the last four years may next session again aid him "from the nettle, Danger, to pluck the flower, Safety." My own belief is that the Ministry will fall to pieces next session, because the unpopularity of its foreign policy gives every year fresh vigour to the malcontents whose ranks are swollen by each new triumph of the Government in its home administration. You will see that, although the Conservatives failed to gain Tiverton, they were within a few votes of winning a seat there which has been occupied by a Liberal time out of mind, and in the municipal elections throughout the kingdom the opposition have nearly every-where been victorious—a sure presage with the present household suffrage of the results of next general election. There is significance, too, in the frankness of the election address just issued by Mr. Samuel Laing, who tells the Shetlanders he will only support the present Government so long as Mr. Gladstone does not give way too much to the Radicals. Mr. Laing is much too judicious a trimmer to say this openly without having first satisfied himself that the secret discontent of the Whigs with the Premier wants only an opportunity to break out into open revolt.

Prussia and France are both occupied with their own affairs at present, and happily, therefore, have not much time for international quarrelling. The German Emperor is trying to democratize the institution of oligarchical Prussia by destroying the monopoly of political power which the gentry at present enjoy in their own districts; and in France it is evident that the meeting of the National Assembly on Monday will be almost immediately followed by a political crisis. The Republicans, elated by their recent successes [illegible] mined to have the Republic formally proclaimed; and, as they are the only party with a policy—for the Legitimists and the Orleanists shrink more and more every day from taking any active steps to assert their pretensions—M. Thiers will be compelled to do what M. Gambetta wishes. The President cannot even, it would seem, count on the support of the army for what he calls the cause of order, as distinguished from that of any party, for the army is either Republican or Bonapartist, and the soldiers, like the nation, appear to be tired of the temporizing policy by means of which M. Thiers has so long maintained his personal ascendancy without establishing any durable form of Government in France. If a strong Republic were once founded, there might be some hope for the maintenance of the peace of Europe; for the French Republic would be bound to adopt Bismark's policy of uncompromising hostility to the clerical party, which thenceforth would find no rest for the sole of its foot on the Continent. All men who value freedom of thought and national independence must long for this consummation of the struggle with the Papacy; for the extravagant pretensions put forward by Pope Pius IX. of late years, his open declaration of war with the spirit of the age, and his bold assertion of the doctrine of Papal infallibility, have, as one of the least intolerant of our prelates, Bishop Thirlwall, points out in his charge this week, made it practically impossible for good Roman Catholics to be good citizens.

The dinner given to Sir Bartle Frere last Friday evening by the Council and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society passed off very pleasantly. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who seemed to breathe more freely because Mr. Stanley was not present, dwelt with much satisfaction on the prospect of having the great geographical problem of the real character of the lake region of Central Africa definitely solved by means of Sir Bartle Frere's mission. Sir Bartle spoke, it struck me, somewhat despondently; and I should not be surprised if the way in which all men speak well of him and have the most sanguine expectation of what he is going to accomplish has inspired him almost with a feeling of dread. There is always the chance of failure; and when the hot fit of the British public is over, what probability is there that the strong measures which are absolutely necessary to effect the suppression of the slave-trade will be properly supported at home. I was glad to see that Lord Lawrence, at the Mansion House meeting on Monday, had the courage to tell the crowd of gaping blockheads who went there to applaud the Bishop of Winchester and Mr. Stanley ("Powers eternal! such names mingled") that, if the British nation wants to put down the slave-trade, it must stick to the work for years to come, and not be satisfied with virtuous resolutions. It is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning that the Sultan of Zanzibar will tear Sir Bartle Frere's treaty to pieces as soon as the Envoy's back is turned unless we create a new naval station on the East Coast of Africa and appoint an officer there with full power to see the treaty carried out. I am sorry, therefore, to see that people at home are more inclined to prate about the moral influence and co-operation of Germany, France, America, and Portugal (!) than to rely on their own strength to do in the Indian Ocean what their fathers did in the Atlantic. Postal communications and treaties are all very well in their way, but it is mere hypocrisy to suggest that they will be of any avail without arms to give them effect. But, to return to the dinner—what struck me most on going into the room was the abundant display of crosses and ribbons, with the exception of poor Dr. Birdwood, who in truth is more deserving of the honour than any of them. I don't believe there is a single official in the India Office who has not been decorated with the Star of India. We laugh at the multitude of knights of the Legion of Honour, but the French are not more childish than we are in the love of a bit of ribbon; and one might have fancied that the company at Willis's Rooms last Friday night

THE [illegible]

BOURN[illegible] [illegible] Office [illegible] but [illegible] part of an hour for [illegible] Indian [illegible] makes his b[illegible] [illegible] However, I do[illegible] happy until [illegible] civilian and soldier [illegible] southern [illegible] Bartle's son, an Eton [illegible] or some [illegible] accompanies [illegible]

You will see in the English papers a touching letter from that [illegible] native prince, Holkar, in which he says that the English nation is his father and mother, [illegible] he prays for its aid to enable him to rule his subjects in a generous and kindly spirit. I wonder Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the clerical secretary of the East India Association, has not yet found out that the time has gone by for the public [illegible] to be imposed upon by humbug of this kind.

Mr. Markham's Memoir on the Surveys of the Indian Ocean, published a year ago, gave the ad[illegible] inkling of the neglect with which the most valuable materials, compiled with the greatest labour and skill, for the construction of accurate maps and charts of the East, have been treated by the India Office. I am assured that tons upon tons of reports and surveys have for years been thrown aside as if they were so much lumber, and that all the records of the India Office are in the greatest state of confusion conceivable. Mr. Sanders, who used to be with Mr. Stanford, the map maker, and who afterwards was chosen to put to rights the library of the Geographical Society, has lately been asked to attempt the task of bringing order out of chaos in the same department of the India Office. In connexion with this work Captain Felix Jones, formerly Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been entrusted with the preparation from surveys accumulated at the India Office during the last thirty years, of a new map of the whole region extending from the Himalayas to the Gulf. Captain Jones has his office at the Crystal Palace, in the court where Mr. Forsyth's Yarkand collection is on view—an appropriate place for the business in which the Captain is engaged.

The Yankees have lately done a graceful thing in ordering a statue in bronze of Dr. Livingstone, to be erected in the Central Park, New York, from a model prepared by Mrs. D. O. Hill, sister of the well-known Scotch artist, Sir Noel Paton. Mrs. Hill has had the model by her for some years, and has in vain attempted to get an order for a statue, either in marble or bronze, of the great traveller, either from Glasgow or from the Doctor's English admirers. They are waiting, perhaps, till they are sure their friend is dead. To judge by a photograph which was shown me the other day, the statue will be worthy of Livingstone. It shows him in his rough travelling dress—with a coat tied round his neck by the arms like our English navvy's, leather breeches, and high boots. He stands as in the act of stepping forward with the Bible in his right hand and a revolver in his belt. Could you not persuade the people of Bombay to order another statue from the same model? The Banians could afford to pay for it out of the profits of the slave-trade and yet never miss the conscience money; and the statue on Bombay green of David Livingstone, surrounded by thousands of the sacred pigeons whose lives the promoters of the slave trade in East Africa are too tender-hearted to touch, would bear eloquent testimony to the virtues of the Banian community.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[Special for the "Bombay Gazette."]

LONDON, 8th November.

The tightness we have had in the money market has brought out a good many weak points [illegible] some of the loans subscribed with comparative readiness a few years ago. One of those first exploded was the Honduras Railway loan or loans, there being three operations of this kind, one for £1,000,000 in 1867, brought out by Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt; another for £2,500,000 issued in 1870 by the London and County Bank; and a third for £2,000,000 taken up in Paris. These are all that were placed, an extraordinary proposal for no less than £15,000,000, issued by the Honduras Minister here in May last having been received with such an explosion of laughter and surprise that it fell still-born. Each of these loans, as it came out, was stated to be for the completion of the Inter-Oceanic Railway—a scheme, let me remark, which if it ever had a meaning or value ten years ago, has none now, when the American lines of railway across the Continent are at work or near completion, and when a cutting through the Nicaragua lake or the Isthmus of Darien is among the certainties of an early future. Yet although the first loan of £1,000,000 was alleged to be all that was needed for the work, and each successive issue was excused on the ground of its being indispensable to the perfect finishing of the line, it turns out that the whole amounts have been expended, and only 60 miles out of 200 miles—the entire length—have been made. The questions are—where has the money gone, and how can the railway be finished? Some officious representatives of the Honduras Government here are making a vast parade of diligent efforts to complete the line, and talk of getting up a company for the purpose. It will, I am convinced, end in nothing, and it is likely that after the payment of the dividend in January next the loans will gradually sink on the stock exchange list to a level with those of Greece, Venizuela or Ecuador. Next comes San Domingo, which in July 1869 borrowed three-quarters of a million sterling through the medium of Messrs. Peter Lawson and Son, a healthy respectable firm of Edinburgh seedsmen and florists. I mentioned this loan at the time as an oddity, but it has been a serious enough business for the bondholders, who are mostly steady middle-class investors of the average English type. The issue price was 70, and it is now under 30: the cause of this depreciation being positive statements, one by the San Domingo charge de affaires here, to the effect that the Republic never acknowledged the loan, and, what is still more to the point, never received a shilling of it. To this specific charge made by a responsible authority, Messrs. Lawson have never said a word in reply, thus in fact admitting the truth of these damaging disclosures. The matter is wholly inexplicable except on the worst possible construction of the conduct of all engaged; but an investigation is now going on, and some result will ere long be announced. Meanwhile the urgent question is—if the San Domingo Government never received the proceeds of the loan, where is the money? Amazing as it is to say so, Messrs. Lawson with so much at stake have never yet answered that plain question. Then we have the Paraguay loan, another very "dark horse" indeed. This has been in two issues, one of £1,000,000 in November last year, and then, when the contractors found out what simpletons the British public were, a second of £2,000,000 in May of the present year—£3,000,000 in all. I am positively informed that of the first £1,000,000, only £200,000 has ever reached Paraguay. The loan was brought out at the price of 80 per cent., but the real price paid by the contractors was only 60 per cent—the difference representing a neat little profit of £200,000. Of the other £600,000 the contractors retained £200,000 to pay the interest at 8 per cent. and 2 per cent sinking fund, and as to the remaining £400,000, one-half was seized in transitu by a creditor—whether collusively or not has still to be discovered—so that, as already mentioned, all that has reached Paraguay is £200,000. When therefore the £200,000 kept here to pay the dividends is exhausted, which will happen in twelve months, it is difficult to see what the bondholders are to do, for it is absurd to suppose that an impoverished, utterly desolate country like Paraguay will be able to redeem such obligations. Then there is the second

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... what respects ... and intelligent p... subscribe to ... of this kind. Yet whil... recklessly squandered on ... dishonest and anarchical states ... enterprises for ... appeal ... in vain. ... market ... in the same position ... stronger, and ... high rate attracting foreign capital ... to see how the directors ... the minimum. They made no alteration yesterday, and the stock exchange recovered ... in consequence, but the weekly return shows that it is a very fine point ... may not be required soon, and we are consequently in a very uncertain and rather ... state. Every nation on the face of the earth seems to want gold, and as we have the only available stock, all come here for it. Thus the bullion is being slowly reduced in amount, while the really heavy demands for Germany have not yet been brought to bear on the Bank at all, the agents of the Berlin authorities contenting themselves with the purchase of whatever amounts arrive from abroad. There is moreover a very active trade demand for money throughout the country, and ... that, of the large sums sent down ... provinces and Scotland, scarce any... back. The local banks are gradually strengthening themselves in view ... possible failures, which there is too much reason to fear. Liverpool has escaped as yet, but is uneasy, and as for Glasgow, if I may credit ... plenty of mischief may be anticipated from that quarter. Glasgow has always been a wild place for speculation, and recently it has surpassed itself in the matter of pig iron warrants. The "rig" failed because the market demand fell off suddenly and forced makers to lower their prices, and it will be surprising if failures in abundance do not follow. For all these reasons money is wanted, and likely to be scarce for the rest of the year.

Silver has fallen considerably in value within the last week. Bars have been as low as 4s. 11½d., lower than at any time for the last twenty years, but they are now 1-16 better. This is very little above the rate at which shipments can be made with a profit to India.

The Board of Trade returns just issued for October show another increase in the exports, but this is in value only, not quantity, the total declared amount being £22,657,736, against £20,347,873 in October 1871. The difference is made up entirely by the enhanced cost of metals and coals, a result which is shown very strikingly by the fact that while the quantities of iron, steel and coal exported have fallen off, the values declared are actually heavier. This process will no doubt be seen even more clearly in the next returns. So far as cotton manufactures are concerned, present ... are satisfactory, yarns ... showing an increase. The total of the former was 19,855,979 lbs. against 16,498,700 lbs. in October 1871; while the quantities of piece goods were 304,983,247 yards against 285,849,280 yards. The proportions to Bombay were—yarn 264,300 lbs. against 380,200 lbs.; and piece goods 21,652,450 yards against 18,437,600 yards in October 1871. The import of cotton was only 582,032 cwts against 1,548,790 cwts in October 1871. In the tables for transit export Bombay is given for 162,100 lbs. cotton yarn sent through Egypt and 7,531,100 yards piece goods by the same route last month.

The cotton market after being active and then dull is to-day firmer again. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a rise in price is inevitable, for the estimates of the American crop from private sources are now generally taken at less than three and a half millions of bales, and though the shipments from that side are very free, it is at the expense of a later season's export, which may be expected to fall rapidly off. In the October report of the Agricultural Department the statement is made that the crop, whilst below an average, is yet six per cent. better in condition, and thirteen per cent. greater in acreage than the crop of last year. In 1871 there were 7,711,199 acres planted in cotton, yielding 2,974,351 bales. If this year's crop bears out the Department report, the acreage is 8,656,504, which, at the same rate as last year, will yield 3,338,293 bales; whilst, as the condition is reported to be six per cent. better than last year, the increased yield will bring the aggregate up to 3,538,590 bales. This year's crop is being marketed at an earlier period than usual. The receipts of the current cotton year are now much larger than those of last year, and are even ahead of 1870 at this date, although the crop of that year was 4,347,000 bales. Various causes produce this. The season is three weeks earlier than usual; there is good weather for picking; great pressure exists to turn the crop into money on the part of all the interests involved; and there is a good demand for cotton.

It is announced that the Union Steam-ship Company have made arrangements for the establishment of a mail packet service between the Cape, Natal, and Zanzibar, the British India Company, in conjunction therewith, having undertaken the service from Zanzibar to Aden. The East Coast of Africa will thus be in communication with England and India, and the establishment of this service will supplement the operations of the Government for the forcible suppression of the slave-trade by the encouragement of legitimate commerce in its stead, the beneficial effects of which have been so strikingly exemplified on the West Coast. Mails for Zanzibar will be made up at the post office here and forwarded to Aden *via* Southampton, of the 14th inst.; *via* Brindisi, on the evening of the 22nd inst.; and, thenceforward, every four weeks. These mails will be conveyed from Aden to their destination by a steam vessel, provided under an agreement recently concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid, will be as follows:—*Via* Southampton—Letters, 9d. per ½ oz.; newspapers, each, not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; books and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 2d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 4d.; every additional 4 oz., 4d. *Via* Brindisi—Letters, 1s. per ½ oz.; newspapers, each, not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; books and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 7d.; every additional 4 oz. 7d.

The Treaty of Commerce with France was signed on Monday last and appears in this night's *Gazette*. The schedule of the exact tariff is not given however, as the details have to be settled by a supplementary Commission, but the Treaty is to last for four years, that is, until the 1st of January 1877. We have not quite recovered our liberty as to wine and coal, since the Convention which France has with Austria prevents any change for some years yet.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S TRIP TO ELLORA AND DOWLUTABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AT ROZA, Friday, Nov. 29.

I HAVE already told you of His Excellency the Viceroy's departure from this encampment, but I should like to allude to a matter which has forcibly struck me, and that is the extraordinary change which has come over Roza within the last twenty-four hours. Than Roza His Excellency Sir Salar Jung could scarcely have chosen a more charming spot for a State picnic, as I may call Lord Northbrook's trip to Ellora. The famous caves (which, I may remark, appear to me to be incomparably superior to those at Elephanta) are situated at the foot of a detached Ghaut, and Roza encampment is on a beautiful plain at the top of it—a plain which must contain at least six square miles. A month ago the road from the caves was impassable for wheels, and nearly so for horses; but ... the Viceroy's visit is that it has induced Sir ... not only to improve the road from Nand... but to make an altogether new one ... on the Ghaut and the village of ... soldiers ... Viceregal p... its huge state elephants ... escort of the Hyderabad Contingent ... the downward serpentine mountain ... seen the same road to-day, you might ... yourself fortunate if you met even a solitary pilgrim on his way to worship in the sacred shrines in Roza, which have ... increased by their contiguity to ... the famous Aurungzebe that raises its ... above the little town's surrounding buildings. The Viceroy's departure took away a great part of the gaiety and activity that were characteristic of the camp, but Sir Salar Jung's leave-taking this morning gave the *coup de grace* to its existence as a canvas city. Long before dawn the foot soldiers struck their tents, and at four o'clock they marched forth for Aurungabad to the sounds of music, which, I am bound to confess, was very bad. All through the night neighings of horses and sounds of preparation came from the quarters of the picked cavalry, and at daybreak their habitations had disappeared, while lines of fires, consuming the camp refuse, blazed against the darkness that still sat upon the hill-side. At half-past five the cavalry were drawn up to the left of Sir Salar Jung's tent, and at a few minutes before six the popular Nawab, on his favourite grey Arab, a perfectly handsome animal, and accompanied by a large retinue, passed down their line on his way to Dowlutabad and Aurungabad, while a battery of artillery adjoining waked the echoes with their salutes. The cavalry then fell in and followed His Excellency at a round trot. Half an hour afterwards the seven miles of road that lie between Roza and Dowlutabad wore the appearance of the way to the Downs on a Derby day—that is, so far as dust and confusion are concerned; for of course bullock hackeries groaning with ..., shuffling camels, little tats laden with one ... another till nothing but their head, tail, ... visible, elephants plodding along in all their ... high magnificence, tongas sticking in the dust despite the goading suffered by the over-worked ponies, native soldiers with black helmets shaped after the Old East India Company pattern, Arabs with curious muskets and armed with daggers as if the country swarmed with banditti, women carrying children astride across their hips, naked little imps of the sun running in the way of horsemen, Hussunbaee and Futtonbaee screaming from their curtained gharries, old Mussulmans in palkees, coolies carrying sofas and chairs upon their huge puggreed heads,—of course, I say, all this is not characteristic of the Epsom Carnival, but nevertheless the noise and the dust would have contested honours with the noise and dust of that venerable institution. The result of this exodus was that where on the previous evening there were lines of tents on Roza camp only stubbly grass remained, and where there were dashing cavalrymen, sprightly aides-de-camp, or groups of visitors, there was—nothing. The desolate appearance of the place within an hour or two was wonderful, and as it was also a little dispiriting, I resolved to combat melancholy, and bestriding a nag followed the Nawab, to the heights of Dowlutabad. Soon after leaving the site of the camp that had disappeared, I entered the town of Roza, which is filled with strange-looking houses and temples—conspicuous among them the afore-mentioned tomb of Aurungzebe—and is approached and left by two gates, once formidable enough but now harmless, their recesses being but the sheltering-place for children and loafers of the village, who suddenly burst out from the side archways to salaam you and frighten your horse. I shall pass over the discomforts of the dusty road, which had been cut up by the ceaseless wear-and-tear of gharries, horses, elephants, and pedestrians, and shall conduct you, if you please, to the spot on the Ghaut where the first glimpse is to be obtained of Dowlutabad. To the left is a bunded reservoir, sleeping quietly at its hill base; to the right is a spur of the Roza Ghaut; away in front stretches a plain, dotted with a hill or two, at the foot of one of which lies Aurungabad, famous for waterworks which have lasted hundreds of years without repairs. When will a similar tale be told of Vehar? It is a curious fact that the sources of the water supply of Aurungabad have been lost for many years, so that although the liquid treasure is regularly enjoyed by the inhabitants they yet cannot tell whence it comes. Sir Salar Jung, however, has, I hear, desired an investigation into the matter, and if the money be forthcoming a curious matter of speculation will be set at rest. Aurungabad also contains a model system of drainage of great age, and if the ornamental purity be looked for by its visitant, there is the tomb of Aurungzebe's daughter, in imitation of the Taj Mahal at Agra, to ponder over—and a novel sight I am told it is. But just a little to the right of the plain, there rises suddenly a shaggy mass of rock encircled many times with fortification walls—houses and musjids, stuck on every perch accessible on the rock, glittering in the sun up to its summit; lovely orchards, (capable of producing good grapes, splendid figs, and numerous other fruits,) turning round the base, their foliage broken in upon here and there by a beautiful minaret, a domed mausoleum or the sparkle of a tank. This is Dowlutabad. Gibraltar itself does not strike the imagination more, and though this Deccan stronghold looks a little like Edinburgh Castle, and a little like Stirling Castle on its steep side, yet the great Mediterranean guard house is the only fortress that, for strength, I would care to compare with Dowlutabad. There are two distinct divisions of the fort—one, ground fortifications, the other hill fortifications. The castle has but one entrance, and before it can be reached, two stout bastioned walls must be passed through. At one time, a huge spiked door blocked the entrance proper, but now it stands swung back to the wall, rotting on its hinges. The pathway from the gateway is narrow and winding, and excavated from the solid rock. At the end of it, there are long broad steps, leading to a strong gate. Passing under this, we find excavations on each side which had probably been used as sentry boxes, and a little further on there is a mosque which is now crumbling to ruins, although traces of beautiful blue mosaic panelling still exist. There are several opinions held about the age and the constructors of the fortifications at Dowlutabad. Among them is one that a Frenchman was the maker of the principal parts of the Fort, and this speculation may or may not be supported by the fact that the chief ornament on these mosaic tiles is the fleur-de-lis. Going a little further up the rock, we find on the right a bastion which is surmounted by a beautifully ornamented gun sixteen feet long. It is called the ram gun, because the ornament on the breech is a sheep's head. It bears several inscriptions in Persian, and one of them intimates that the gun was made by Ma... Hussein, while another has the name of Aurungzebe. We next descend a steep staircase, and along a narrow pathway leading across the moat that we now find encircles the rock, which is perpendicularly scarped for a distance of 100 feet from its base. We now enter a subterranean tunnel, and here the darkness is so intense that the services of torch bearers have to be secured. When we emerge it is upon a steep pathway, and we do not go far before we are plunged into another tunnel, intricate, long, and winding, terminating in a flight of steps beside the top of which there stands an iron door that was meant to cover over the mouth of the steps and be made red-hot with fires piled upon it in the event of an enemy working his way past the outer fortifications, across the moat, and through the tunnels. Steep pathways lead to a courtyard surrounded by buildings, one of which, facing Aurungabad, and containing twelve windows, is credited with possessing a breeze at all times of the year. Whether it does so or not is not worth waiting a year to see, but a minute there shows that the prospect it commands is extensive and lovely—Aurungabad to the right, barely seven miles off; the reservoir away in front; the orchards, mausoleums, the tree-hidden gaum, and the magnificent tall minaret, which shoots up to a distance of over 150 feet, lying immediately at our feet; and Roza, showing its white head above the plain on the high ghaut that rises to the left. Still higher up there is the crown of the fort, which embraces an extensive outlook, and near it is another enormous gun measuring nineteen feet from breech to muzzle. Altogether there are 129 guns in Dowlutabad, and though too ancient to be of much use now-a-days, a number of them were fired when Lord Northbrook entered the fort on Thursday morning, and a tremendous noise they made, echoing among all the hills around. The history of this extraordinary place is somewhat obscure, and I believe that quite recently a stone was discovered in it with a Sanscrit inscription very much worn, which it is believed contains some facts on point whereon history is mute. The stone will probably be sent to Dr. Bhau Daji, whose skill in deciphering obscure writings is acknowledged to be great. One thing, however, the local chroniclers are agreed upon, and that is that Dowlutabad's original name was Deogir, that it is a piece of Hindoo work, and remained in possession of ... witho... doonjee Jamse... has charge of the fort, ... getting all the information ... doonjee's chara... extreme ... in the castle, Sir Salar Jung expressed his regret that many of the ... were falling to pieces, and he as well as several of his Arab chiefs, one of whom I heard speaking of giving a lakh of rupees towards its renovation, is anxious that one of the most interesting relics in India of ancient native ingenuity and art should have as long a lease of existence possible. Returning to the camp at Roza, all that I could see was tent poles flat on the ground, and the "Johnny Sahib" (Mr. Ogilvie, manager of the Nawab's household) counting his chairs, tables, looking glasses, and washing stands; and as I believe that even your "special's" tent will not be allowed to stand another day, I shall find my way as best I can to Pimpalgaum to-morrow morning, where I pray that I may catch the humble but efficient "tappal-ka-gharry."

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surprising ... may seem to you, I still live. Even your ... given me the *coup de* ... first ... [illegible] ... the happy ... Matriculati... the raging of the heathen, and the ... tors.

I have ... your courtesy in publishing my letter ... venture to trespass on your kindness ... you to publish some remarks which your ... to-day's issue seems to call for. Notwithstanding your ... that my first letter shows much confusion ... and may almost be regarded as a symptom of a worse form of insanity than merely temporary aberration of intellect, I must still adhere to my original statement that a correspondent contending with an editor in the columns of the latter's own journal does so at a great disadvantage. The editor has the first and he has the last word in the controversy; he opens the attack and he fires the last volley: he remains on the field when his adversary has withdrawn from ... the eyes of the multitude ... the signs of victory. It is for this reason that I regard a struggle with an editor as a losing game for his opponent. It is, however, I hold, no indication of insanity in a man when he deems himself unfairly assailed to attempt to defend himself in the only manner open to him, even though he knows that in the long run he is not likely to prove successful or to convince his adversary of the injustice of his attack. Under such circumstances it is better boldly to show fight at once, even though the chances are that the verdict of the public may be hostile than quietly to submit in silence to censure both violent and unfair. "'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." It is not improbable that the majority of your readers will concur with you in your estimate of the iniquity and the cruelty of my conduct in setting with my colleague the paper upon which you have so copiously poured out the vials of your wrath, but it is also most likely that most of those who do unite with you in your scathing condemnation of the paper did not even take the trouble to read it through when printed in your leader, but formed their opinion of the questions simply and solely from your unfavourable comments upon them. Examination papers are not as a rule considered light or amusing reading, and the natural instinct of man when he sees one printed in a newspaper is to skip it and to content himself with perusing the highly spiced criticisms thereon. If those criticisms are harsh and exaggerated, as with all due deference to your opinion I consider your's to have been, so much the worse for the unfortunate examiners. They are at once put down as monsters and condemned on the *ipse dixit* of the reviewer of their paper. *Hinc quid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*—who may be the "distinguished members" of my service who unite in the crusade against the questions given by Mr. Campbell and me, I cannot say, but I know of one who after he had read the paper carefully through entertained as to its propriety very different views from those which he at first held on the subject when he had only read your comments on the questions but had not looked at the paper itself. I would recommend the other distinguished civilians, and the "experienced examiners" and "Government professors" to whom you refer to compare with the History and Geography paper set this year, not only the papers on the same subject given in 1870 and 1871, but also all those which have been set since the institution of the Bombay University and the corresponding papers at Matriculation Examinations in the Madras and Calcutta Universities. They will then find that my much-abused paper is not more difficult or lengthy than the average of those previously given, and is considerably easier than most of those set in the other Presidency Universities. I may also add that most of the questions contained in the paper prepared this year by Mr. Campbell and me have either wholly or in part been given previously for the Matriculation Examination. I know of no paper more difficult to set than that on this identical subject. The subject is a singularly vague and undefined one, and it is no simple matter to avoid falling into the Charybdis of over-easiness on one hand whilst endeavouring to escape the Scylla of over-difficulty on the other. As far at least as the History portion is concerned, it would, I think, be much better to prescribe a certain fixed period and to insist upon a more than superficial knowledge of the historical events comprised within that period.

Logic may not be my forte: it is, I fear, the strong point of few persons, but I certainly fail completely to grasp the argument in the sixth paragraph of your leader of this day. Your argument in Saturday's leading article had at least the merit of being intelligible though its soundness was very questionable, but your gloss upon or exposition of it in to-day's issue is wholly beyond my comprehension. "If a million questions might be put *with almost equal reason* on the subject in hand," and as only ten or at the most a dozen can be set, the "judicious examiner" must necessarily experience considerable difficulty in making his selection. Whether the adjustment was proper in this particular case is a matter of opinion. You think it was not: I think it was, and judging from their answers most of the candidates agree with me.

The "mental confusion" of which you make so strong a point in your penultimate paragraph exists rather in your mind than in mine. My statements were not confused but were literally accurate. You find a difficulty in understanding the meaning of my expression about some of the candidates having "satisfied the test of the English paper." There is however no difficulty here. The English Grammar and idiom paper is the first given, and every candidate who obtains less than one-third of the 100 marks allotted to that paper is considered to have failed. The History and Geography answers of those candidates only who have obtained the minimum number of marks in the preliminary English paper have to be examined and marked. This year, of the 909 men up for the examination, about 510 have satisfied the English examiners, and my colleague and I have therefore only to do with these 510 young gentlemen who have successfully passed through the first ordeal. On a rough guess I should say that some 75 per cent. at least of these 510 men have scored more than the qualifying number of marks in the History and Geography paper, and did not find it to be such an insuperable obstacle to success as you imagined it to be. You endeavour to evade this difficulty and to meet this very practical refutation of your arguments by hinting that the candidates may have known beforehand what questions were to be put, and by insinuating that Mr. Campbell and I, while "we put absurdly difficult papers, are just as absurdly lenient in estimating the number of marks." With reference to this last remark I may observe that this is the first occasion on which it has ever been hinted that I was very lenient in assessing the value of answers. If I err at all I err in the other extreme, and I have the reputation of being rather a Rhodamanthus than a judge who scatters marks indiscriminately broadcast. I may safely say for Mr. Campbell and myself that we give every man what we consider to be his just due, and mark as carefully and as rigorously as if the examination were competitive. I may also with confidence assure you that not one of the candidates examined, knew before 2 P.M. on Monday fort- ... dates ... correctly ... them, ... paper. Next ... contretemps ... mentary Natural ... of the papers to ... the most ordinary precaution ... before handing them to the examiners, these accidents could not have happened. I trust that this will convince you of the literal correctness of the statement contained in my previous letter which you regarded as one of the proofs of my eligibility for admission into the Colaba asylum.

I do not purpose troubling you with any further letters on this subject. I have now said all I intend to say and must retire from what I still consider to be an unequal warfare. I expect again to hear if you publish this letter,

"the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing."

But it will ... evoke no answer from me. I leave to you the field, ... but I carry off my own standard, and ... intention either of surrender or of ... elf down upon the softest plank between ... happy regions beyond the north wind. ... not a Scotchman myself and therefore untouched by your remark concerning the nationality of "pushing and presumptuous young men," I am always fully prepared to defend when necessary my own conduct, even though it involve me in a struggle with an infallible and I may add—barring the allusions to my sanity—a courteous editor.—I remain, &c.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.

Bombay, 2nd December.

*. As we had the first word in this controversy, we are glad to let Mr. Nugent have the last—a privilege which would be more often accorded to correspondents if it were often as well availed of as it has been in this instance.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

KHANDEISH RELIEF FUND.—We see that nearly Rs. ?71 has been subscribed at Rajcote to the above fund.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

PRIME MINISTER TO THE GAEKWAR.—It is asserted that the Gaekwar of Baroda intends to appoint Sir Dinkerao Rao as his Prime Minister.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., Revenue and Police Commissioner N.D., is at present at Surat.

EFFECTS OF DHATURA.—On Sunday a mendicant, who had been suffering from the effects of dhatura (a native drug), was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—Mr. E. H. Percival of the Bombay Civil Service, Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, arrived here by yesterday's mail.

FIRE.—On Sunday night a fire broke out at Waree in a cadjan hut belonging to a Mussulman named Noor Ramjankhan. The hut was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FOUND.—A common Geneva watch, No. 23309, was found in one of Mr. Kerner's boats at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday. It has been forwarded for identification to the office of the Commissioner of Police.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A European named Robert Sawyers, belonging to the steam-ship Arrow, got seriously injured by a heavy piece of wood falling on him on Sunday. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

THEFT.—A Maratha, by name Luxmon Hurry, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing ... [illegible] ... was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BARODA.—It is stated that the Gaekwar intends to re-employ in his service Bhow Khedkar, at one time his most confidential adviser, and whom he had dismissed from the service for having given out some State information to a native author.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Luximon Govind was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes belonging to one Coorjee Soorjee, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NIGHT SCHOOL AND A LAW LIBRARY AT BARODA.—A night school has been opened at Baroda, where about twenty scholars at present attend. We observe that H. H. Mulharao has promised to contribute Rs. 1,000 for the establishment of a Law Library at Baroda.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan named Goolam Mahomed Hoosein, who arrived from Kurrachee on Saturday, reported to the executive police the loss of four gold rings, a nose ring, &c. He suspects a Seedee, who also arrived from Kurrachee. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo boy, aged about thirteen years, was on Sunday asleep at the Mombadevi temple gate lying with his head towards the door. The ramoosee when shutting the door accidentally hit the boy on his head. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the deposition of Pandoo Sudoba, a beggar, who was seriously assaulted on the previous day by a man named Pandia, near the Mombadevi Tank. The assailant is now in custody of the police.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 351 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 94 were under sentences from the High Court, 226 from the Magistrates of Police, 29 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 80 were Europeans and the remaining 271 were natives.

THE GAEKWAR'S FREAKS.—The *Gujerat Friend* states that a few days ago H. H. Mulharao had the pleasure of having a fight with crackers. A large number of spectators was gathered on the occasion. Though the partakers of the play met with no injury, yet some of the spectators were burned on several parts of their bodies. The successful players get golden armlets as prizes.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnagherry Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th November, we see that there was no rain. The reaping of the rice and wurkur crops was nearly completed. The crops were in a fair condition. The state of public health was good, with the exception of two or three talookas, where small-pox slightly prevailed.

DR. JULIUS H. SEELYE, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Amherst College, U. S. A., will deliver a lecture this evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Dr. Seelye will discuss some subjects pertaining to Christianity that cannot fail to interest the educated young men of Bombay. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock and all are invited to attend.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Falkland Road on the body of a Seedee woman. The jury found that the death was caused from drowning. Another inquest was held on the same day at Mombadevi concerning the death of one Moneer Haridas. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Bholeshwur Tank.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—A vernacular contemporary praises the Bombay Police for the creditable way in which they exerted themselves in preserving the public peace during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to this city. The one great reason for such a state of things is, says the writer, that "our Police Commissioner and his Deputy are kindhearted and worthy gentlemen, and they know well how to behave with gentlemen."

SUICIDE CASES.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Balloo Sarung Street on the body of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee. The jury found that the man had com-

... columns ... the amateur ... Parsee Elphinstone ... to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. ... beautiful scenery, superb costumes, and striking mechanical contrivances with which this play abounds will no doubt please the play-going public, who will do well not to miss an opportunity to see it. We trust there will be a good house to-night.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begum left Bombay by an ordinary train of the G. I. P. Railway on Saturday last. We learn that she did so without any notice of her intention to her friends in Bombay. One of them was promised the honour of a visit by Her Highness to his residence on last Sunday; and as he went to her bungalow on Saturday afternoon to ascertain her wish in the matter, he was surprised to learn that she had left shortly before his arrival.

THE CHIEF OF MORBEE.—The Maharaja Thakore Shree Waghjee, with his suite, left Bombay yesterday morning from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Morbee appears to be an intelligent young prince, and during his short stay in Bombay produced a very favourable impression upon those who came into contact with him. This was probably the result as much of the Thakore's own intelligence as of the guidance of the judicious friends he found in Bombay. Prominent among the latter was Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq., a friend of his deceased father, under whose advice, we believe, the young prince invited the leading native gentlemen of Bombay to meet him on Sunday last at his temporary residence near the Tardeo chowkey. Invitations to the reception were issued in the name of Mr. Joozabhoy Sakhidas, joint administrator of the Morbee State, and they were responded to by a large number of leading members of the native community, among whom was Mr. Venayek Wasudewjee, Oriental Translator to Government. The latter gentleman bade the young prince a hearty farewell and wished him to prosecute his studies at the Rajcoomar College with the earnestness with which he had commenced them. The reception continued from 3 p.m. until dusk, when the interesting proceedings ended with the distribution of the traditional nose-gay and pan-soparee.

HIGH COURT.—3RD DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

531-72—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Merwanjee v. Arno'd Burrows Collett—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
453-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cooverjee Dadabhoy v. Rustomjee Eduljee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
515-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Veerjeebhoy Jamal—Jefferson and Payne.
516-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jonus Jumal v. Heerjeebhoy Jamall—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

447-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopal Premsookdass and another v. Surootram Bhaijee.
?47-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraj and others v. Memon Gunney Sullamon.
1005-68—Jefferson and Payne—Runchordass Doolubdass v. Gopalrao Mahalram.
692-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—James Brown v. Joona Bowla.
490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Sucaram Vittoba v. Ramchunder alias Rawjee.
547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Luttiff v. Pestonjee Nowrojee.
138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

263-72—C. Tyabjee—Cowasjee Bomanjee and others v. James Macnee and others—No appearance.
402-72—In Person—Soorjee Damjee v. Heerjee Dewjee.—No appearance.
635-72—Hope—Heerjee Ruttonjee v. Bhugwanjee Dwarkadass and others.—No appearance.
646-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ferdinand Albert D. v. Tullockchund Maneckchund.—No appearance.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

In the matter of a Rule Nisi for Attachment.
338-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—W. Ramsden Price and another v. [illegible]
532-72—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Hurgovind v. Bai Ambayshoo and others—Leathes and Crawford. (Part heard.)
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Carmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

559-72—J. Gopall—Pestonjee Dinshaw v. Dinnanath Soonderjee—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia v. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy, &c., and others—No appearance.
641-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia v. Anundjee Govindjee and others—No appearance.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Maneckjee Jewajee, deceased,—Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manockbai and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley (part heard).

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dadabhoy Moonshee—Prescot and Winter (fixed specially).

SUITS FOR HEARING FINAL AND DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Goculchund Sewlal and another v. Heralall Shigrumjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullookchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.
407-72—Dr. Dallas, In pauper,—Sutvabhamabai, widow, v. Bai Naviwoo, widow,—Thacker and Chalk.
745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship ASTRONOMER, 1,119 tons, Captain James Edger, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Cutch (November 29th) with a cargo of specie and seventy-eight deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived on the 1st instant from Carwar (November 29th) with a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers from different ports.

THE brig FUTTEY REHEMAN, 96 tons, Nacoda, which arrived on the 1st instant from Mozambique (September 15th) brought the following cargo:—497 packages Colombo roots, 14,000 cocoanuts, 4,000 cowdas, and 400 small cowdies.

THE s.s. COCANADA, 547 tons, Captain F. Cotton, which arrived on the 30th ult. from London, via Kurrachee, brought a cargo of 98 packages wool and 1 case insects from Kurrachee, and 1 bundle specie from Jedda. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain R. Shallard, which arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—7 packages specie, 1 package twine, 2 bales wool, 4 bales flannel, 1,027 packages merchandise, 203 cases sundries, 756 packages cottons, 1 case boots, 11 cases eau de cologne, 4 cases hosiery, 4 cases alpaca, 2 cases thread, 2 cases millinery, 1 case worsted, 1 case machinery, 2 cases saddlery, 5 cases woollens, 1 case doria, 13 bales yarns, 3 cases nets, 1 package skins, and 376 packages for transhipment to different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 686 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on the 1st instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following cargo:—From Bagdad—16 horses. From Bussora—10 bundles specie, 50 packages machines, and 69 horses. From Bushire—3 bundles specie, 95 cases silk, 13 bags seeds, 50 bags almonds, 28 packages gum, 10 bales wool, 17 bales cotton, 7 cases sundries, 30 bags myrabollams, and 12 bales munjeet. From Behrend—9 bundles pearls. From Linga—9 bundles pearls, 3 bundles specie, 12 bundles sharkfins, 49 bundles assafoetida, 16 bags seed, 1 package piecegoods, 1 box saffron, 25 bags gunnies, 1 case sundries, 2 cases tobacco, 7 bales wool, 1 case thread, and 3 baskets fruits. From Muscat—1 bundle pearls, and 4 bundles specie. From Guadur—23 bundles fishmaws. From Kurrachee—43 cases indigo, 1 case Sind work, 109 bales wool, 2 cases piecegoods, and 1 case pearls. She brought the following passengers:—Colonel Beville, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fukeer Mahomed and two ladies, and fifty-two deck passengers from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (FT. IN.)	Nov.—Dec.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (FT. IN.)
0 57 m	7 5	Tuesday 3	6 55 m	3 4
0 31 a	4 9		6 54 a	8 6
1 41 m	7 1	Wednesday ... 4	7 42 m	3 4
1 20 a	4 4		7 43 a	7 6
2 28 m	6 5	Thursday 5	8 35 m	3 2
2 18 a	3 7		8 35 a	6 1
3 20 m	5 8	Friday 6	9 37 m	3 0
3 24 a	2 8		9 34 a	4 9
4 18 m	6 1	Saturday 7	10 48 m	3 2
4 12 a	2 3		10 42 a	3 8
5 17 m	4 8	Sunday 8	noon	3 9
6 40 a	2 5			
6 28 m	4 7	Monday......... 9	0 6 m	3 0
7 32 a	2 11		1 8 a	4 6

Moon—First Quarter, 7th, 4h 26m. P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE ... AND MAIL.

KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain ... for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers ... Hall. ... R. Woolf, Mr Pomeroy, ... For Venice—Captain and Mrs. Wordsworth, and Captain A. C. P... She took the following cargo:—667 bales cotton, 919 bales wool, 825 cwts. gingelly seed, 140 cwts. hemp, 175 cwts. ivory, 124 cwts. coffee, 6,627 Indian maunds wheat, 2,235 cwts. coir ..., and sundries.

PUBLIC DIVERSIONS.

Now that all unwonted festivity has departed from us, we trust that the various entertainments offered to the public will obtain larger audiences ... the enterprising purveyors of music, ... main, wonders and Japanese ... have reason to make agreeable ... their cash books in connection with Bombay experiences. And we would caution those who are in the habit of inveighing against the city as one almost always destitute of amusements, that if they neglect to support talent when it comes in our midst, talent will have its revenge by shunning Bombay and discouraging its professional brethren from so inhospitable a region, and the theatrical and musical field will lie fallow for months.

On Thursday evening that versatile ... bewildering artist, Mr. Robert Heller, will give ... more of his recherche entertainments, positively last, at the Town Hall. Mr. Heller promises two marvels of magic, and two of the most admired ... of his selections on the piano. ... will mystify all by her wondrous ... supernatural vision, and the prices of ... been adjusted on a scale to suit every ... do not ... Heller assures us will torment ... who allow this last opportunity ... quisite legerdemain, listening to his sweet music, and being agreeably mystified by Miss Heller's wonderful powers, to pass unimproved.

The same evening, Thursday, King's Japanese Troupe, assisted by those wonderful little morsels of strength, gracefulness, and agility, Frank and Johnny Stebbing, will open the grand new pavilion on the Esplanade. This handsome pavilion has been constructed specially for Mr. King's company, and is calculated to accommodate a more numerous audience than any solid structure in Bombay available for such entertainments. The opening night is specially for natives and their families. We are informed that all or nearly all the tickets are disposed of and if merit be certain of its desert, Mr. King should be well rewarded for his enterprise in bringing to these shores a troupe of such great and varied special excellence.

Last to be noticed, but first to perform, are the members of the Bombay Dramatic Society, assisted by Mr John Edwards, a comedian of considerable merit; Miss Minnie, the youthful and accomplished character, and ballad singer, Mr. Edwards, and Mrs. Williamson, a local favourite. The society thus strengthened, opens the doors of Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday evening with a farce entitled "That Rascal Pat," and the domestic drama "The Chimney Corner." The professional performers have been well spoken of by the press all over India, and Mr. Edwards and Miss Minnie are in their favourite lines of business exceedingly good. We trust they may be equally successful in the drama. Miss Minnie's youth and winsome manner have made her thousands of friends, and her voice is pure, musical and well under control. We sincerely wish her and her friends a large audience and a warm greeting on Wednesday evening.

THE DURBAR AT BURWAEE.

OUR OWN Mhow correspondent, writing from Burwaee on the 1st instant, says—

What with Rajas driving about as common as the Parsees in Bombay, with elephants going about as numerous as bullocks almost, and sowars prancing about as if their very lives depended on their speed, and the camps of the several chieftains, &c., extending for the whole length of a mile, this place has assumed a busy aspect. As, however, your "special" will soon be here, I will leave to him to give you a suitable account, feeling myself that I should be encroaching on his prerogative were I to attempt any piece of fine writing here.

By an unfortunate accident yesterday all the fireworks which were prepared for the forthcoming show were set fire to and blown up. No lives, however, were lost, though many men were hurt. Some of the elephants got loose, being frightened by the report of the explosion, but, by the exertions of Moulvie Jenadoodeenkhan, the Superintendent of Holkar's Police, they were quickly secured, otherwise they would have done some damage.

General Daly has been most unremitting in his exertions, and has, I believe, succeeded wonderfully in making every preparation, and this morning he proceeded from this to Khundwa to receive Lord Northbrook at the latter place and accompany the Viceroy to Burwaee.

The following, among other Chiefs, &c., have arrived with their numerous followers and have pitched their camps here:—

The Maharaja Holkar.
The Raja of Dhar.
The two Rajas of Dewas.
The Nawab of Jowra.
The Raja of Rutlam, with Moonshee Shahametally, who is to be made a 3rd class Companion at the forthcoming Durbar.
The Raja of Seeta-Mow.
The Raja of Seylana.
The Raja of Jhabwa.
The Raja of Burwanee.
The Raja of Ally Rajpoor.
The Raja of Ragoogurh.

Arrangements are being made to replace the fireworks that were blown up. Hundreds of shops have been opened, and dealers from many parts with horses, elephants, and other animals for sale have come in.

The road from where the Viceroy is to stay to that of the Holkar's tent, a distance of about half a mile, is to be fully illuminated.

The Holkar is becoming wonderfully liberal, as he is giving all supplies to all the Rajas and their followers here gratis!

THE RECENT ILLUMINATIONS.

From the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, to the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

GUNNESH KHIND, 25th November 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated November 21st, I am desired by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to convey to you, and to those gentlemen who so liberally assisted you, his best thanks for your united exertions in arranging the illuminations which were got up in honour of H. E. the Viceroy after the Durbar. Lord Northbrook has already publicly expressed his gratification at the sight which he saw in the native city on Wednesday night, and no higher testimony to the success of your endeavours is needed. But as Sir P. Wodehouse has personally known the difficulties with which you had to contend, he has desired me to request you to be good enough to express to each of the gentlemen mentioned below, the pleasure with which His Excellency has learnt how readily they assisted you in carrying out the proposed illuminations.—I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LEE WARNER,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

The ... Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Mr. Bhugwandass ... shotumdass, Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, ... Khunderao Morojee, Mr. Panilal Poorunchund, ... Davidat Bakeedass, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mr. Tribohundass Nuthoobhoy, Mr. Hajee ... Hajee Hubeeb, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay Na..., Mr. Kureem Suliman, the Hon. Mr. Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, Mr. Bomanjee Dorabjee Suklatvala, Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatvala, Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee, Sir Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Readymoney, C.S.I., Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Sewlal Motilal, Mr. Aboodeen Budroodeen, Mr. Rewaghur Cooverghur, Mr. Rutnaghur Dowlutghur, Mr. Jairam Sewjee, and Mr. Purmanundass Jeevandass.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CAPTAIN TULLOC[H]...

To the CLERK OF THE PEACE ...

SIR,—On the 31st October ... the effect that I withdrew my le... appointment of Executive Engineer ... That letter was written under the ... that I held the appointment from th... however, rectified my error, and written to ... ment informing them, after a careful examination ... Medical Committee of the India Office, I was fo... still suffering from the effects of the illness I ... in Bombay, and pronounced unfit to ... present, and my leave w... months. ... Added, ... stances, I could ... MONTHS. ... I have ... the Bomb...

NOTIC[E] ...

COSTLY J[EWELLERY] ...

HAMILTON AN[D] ... [BO]MBAY AND SIMLA ... [GOLD AN]D SILVE[RSMITHS] ... Ordinary ... [B]Y THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

[MESS]RS. HAMILTON & Co. DRAW ATTENTION to the following JEWELS ... view and for sale at their ... Circle (next door to the Ba...

A MAGNIFICENT ... of brillian... to 25 cara...
A SU... EMERALD AND ... diamonds drop shaped ... purest water..........
A COSTLY STATE SWORD, the Scabbard covered with large diamonds, em...
A NECKLACE composed of ..., large DIAMONDS..........
A HANDSOME DIAMOND NECKLACE with seven large brilliant pendants, ...
A MAGNIFICENT EMERALD and DIAMOND NECKLACE, the stones of ra... colour and brillian...
A PAIR of SPLENDID EARRINGS, composed of large drop shaped brilliants surrounded with stones ....
A RUBY and DIAMOND SERPAITCH, ... diamonds nearly one inch each in diameter ...
A GORGOEUS SERPAITCH, consisting of ... liants and rubies backed up with plumes of ... of Paradise ....
[SE]VERAL PAIRS of EARRINGS, ...
Etc. Etc. Etc.
An early inspection is respectfu[lly solicited].
HAMILTON ...
Elphinstone ...
... November 1872.

[A]T. CHATELAIN-MONTAN[DON], [WATCH]MAKER, JEWELLER, AND ... BY APPOINTMENT ... [Exc]ellencies the VICEROY of India, LOR[D] ... of MAGDALA, and the LT. GO[VERNOR OF THE PU]NJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEY[PORE, CA]SHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, and GWALIOR. ... [BO]MBAY, SIMLA, AND POONA ... STREET ....80...

... COWASJEE ... RECEIVED by last M[ail] ... [Wa]tches by Charles ... [Sil]ver Swiss Rep[eaters] ... Barrell ... [Mus]ical Boxe[s] ... [RE]CEIVED, ... HUN[TING] ... ESCAPE[MENT] ... WATCHES, ... Rs. 22 ... 25 ... 25 ... 35 ...

... Street, as being ... contributory of the G. I. P. Railw[ay] ... whether the claim ... such attachment should ... order having been made ... mons was issued in ... tember 1870 at the ... the official liquidator ... to show cause why the said attachment ... and why the said official liquidator ... application. No ap... [D]EE COWASJEE ... G. I. P. Railway Com[pany] ... seemed to have been ... on the occasion of such appli[cation] ... was ordered to be adjourned ... of *viva voce* evidence; and ... August last and was continued ... the 1st October 1872. Had the ... Lordship been able to foresee the lengthy enquiry into which the matter of the summons had developed, he should have been disposed at once to disallow the summons ... costs and leaving the claimant to file a regular suit ... decision on the case, as it at present ... the Court, albeit not open to appeal, was ... determination of the question between the ... but would leave it open to the unsuccessful ... if so advised, still to institute a regular suit ... Lordship held that even if the claimant had ... notice (which, however, on the evidence his L... inclined to believe he had) of the beneficial ... contributory Aga Ali Acbar in the property ... constructive notice of them, and that as against a creditor who had attached the interest of the contributory in the property, the claimant's mortgage was worth nothing. His Lordship, therefore, disallowed the claim, and with costs.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN yesterday delivered judgment in the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 and of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, against whom a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* was issued, requiring the company and its directors to shew cause why the three newly-elected persons should not be allowed to exercise the office of director.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that in the above matter, on the 12th September last, on motion made on behalf of Nusserwanjee Aspaniarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee, and Goculdas Muddunjee, a rule was granted calling upon the Albert Mills Company and its directors Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Allarakia Sewjee, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Trecumjee Velljee, and Vullnodas Vandravundas to shew cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue requiring them to permit each of the applicants above named to exercise the office and functions of a director of the company. Cause was shewn against the rule being made absolute on the 18th, 19th, and 21st November last by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) on behalf of the company, and by the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, (Acting Advocate-General (instructed by the same solicitors) on behalf of the respondent directors. Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) was heard in reply and in support of the rule, and Mr. Farran (instructed by the same solicitors) appeared to watch the case on behalf of Jehangir Hormusjee, another of the directors. His Lordship treated the objections to the granting of the writ in this case less fully than would otherwise have been deemed necessary by reason of the conclusion he had arrived at on the vital question of the right of the applicants to claim the ... of validly elected directors of the company. "If ... if they had not been validly elected directors their ... the writ, his Lordship remarked, fell to the ground ... The Albert Mills Company is a limited company, havi[ng] a capital divided into four hundred shares, and having its objects the manufacture of cotton into yarns and fabri[cs], the dyeing of cotton fabrics and yarns, and the selling such products. His Lordship proceeded to refer to the articles of association of the company, only so far as they were material to be mentioned for the present purpose. He also gave the recent history of the composition of the board of directors. Until the 3rd October 1870 ... directors were five in number, but on that day four pe[r]sons were appointed additional directors, thus bri[ng]ing the number up to nine. On the 16th December 1870, two of them ceased to be directors by ceasing to hold sufficient capital of the company to constitute ... 1871 there were seven directors. On the above d[ay] it was the turn of two to retire, which they did, but were re-elected. One had sent in his resignation in October 1871, but this casual vacancy was not filled up by the board till 16th December 1871. In February 1872 Hormusjee Pestonjee died; and on the 12th August 1872, a requisition was sent to the directors to summon an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in order to pass resolutions to increase the number of directors to ten or to a less number, and to fill up the offices so created by the election of qualified persons. The board resolved that the requisition should be complied with, but at the same meeting the ... of the board (Jehangir Hormusjee objecting) ... up the casual vacancies which then existed. A long correspondence ensued between the solicitors of the parties, to which his Lordship next referred. Then came the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 4th September last, at which the applicants were elected directors. The whole matter seemed to his Lordship to resolve itself into this:—Were there, on the 2nd September 1872, three casual vacancies in the board, and were the directors on that day legally justified in filling them up? If they were, then the general meeting of the 4th September had no power to appoint the three applicants as directors. As to the propriety of the resolution of the directors of the 2nd September, in the face of a requisition for a meeting to be held two days afterwards for the same purpose, it was for a general meeting of shareholders to pronounce. The only question now was, Was the act legally valid? It was argued that as two casual vacancies existed in November 1871, and the shareholders were silent as to the filling of them, an intention not to fill them might be presumed. His Lordship could not see that any such inference as was suggested was necessarily to be drawn from the omission of the shareholders at the meeting of November 1871 to fill up the places which had ... vacant during the preceding year. He considered it was quite as reasonable to infer from that ... shareholders did not desire to interfere ... of the directors to fill up th... make the other inference which ... these reasons, his Lordship ... pointment by the directors ... of Bhowanee Wish... Davidut Dhani to ... the appointment ... on the 4th ... a valid ... the ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

A. T. GRIBBLE ...

... after his retirement, Lord Harris had the Order of the Star of India conferred upon him, and also he was appointed Chamberlain to the household to the Princess of Wales. He was a good man, but he was not a great Governor.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TANJORE SWINDLE.

We have laid before our readers accounts from three different correspondents of the recent case of swindling or forgery which has thrown all Tanjore into a ferment of wild excitement. But the information before our readers is not as ample as it will be, when the impending trial is over. Many facts have doubtless yet to be revealed, and we are in possession of some information, especially with reference to some highly respectable persons said to be implicated in the affair, which it would be most injudicious at present to publish. We hope that certain of the grave allegations brought to our notice are untrue; but it seems plain the public are in possession of the real kernel of the shocking business. There is little doubt but that Mr. Cadell's name has been forged, and Mr. Marsh's ... used in a most unwarrantable way. There is also little doubt but that the conduct of Sakkaram Sahib, his morbid anxiety to regain the musnud, and his willingness to believe that honourable English officials would stoop to paltry bribes, has brought much of the scandal about. There is also no doubt but that a prominent native member, with perhaps other members, of the S. P. G. mission in Tanjore, has disgraced the name of Christian in that important South Indian centre of Hinduism. This much, we repeat, seems certain, and this much is surely sufficient to startle and horrify every thoughtful reader.

Take first the position Sakkaram Sahib's name bears to the whole affair. It has been long known that he was inordinately desirous of securing the musnud of Tanjore ... wife, and the title of 'His Excellency, the Rajah ... to himself. Somehow, with a strange fatality ... often accompanies and defeats over-eagerness, he ... never goes the right way to fulfil his desire. He has ... ever ready to fritter away small sums, and shower ... smiles and little favours on those worthless powerless ... s, who would cling round him like parasites, call ... Rajah, write to him as His Excellency, and treat ... as though he were indeed a reigning monarch. ... ed a few Europeans have, by not making full en... ... into the matter, thought it was the proper thing ... him His Excellency. Sakkaram Sahib has been ... continuing his feeble endeavours to gather round his ... court. He has gained the repute of being ... pound-foolish man. ... never ... to make one ... effort ... win it or be content ... without ... Sakkaram Sahib grudges the ... best legal opinion, and of getting ... advocate ... successfully. Sakkaram Sahib is not ready, seemingly, to play earnestly for ... stake before him, so he has been peddling about, dabbling here and shuffling there, and putting his trust in ... who tell him that a present, to call it by no worse ..., of a paltry two thousand pounds sterling will do ... business satisfactorily for him. He is a man to whom ... lakhs of rupees would be a mere flea-bite, and ... he is so foolish as to risk such a sum to attain an object on which his whole soul is set,—an object to gain ... he has now actually stooped to—what shall we call ... —virtually offering ... to the Collector who is his ... and who is responsible for him to the British Government!

... about this man Gurubatham who is in custody for ... forgery if not actually committing it. He is a ... of the Tanjore mission of the S. P. G. He is a ... has been employed, because of his undoubted shrewdness, and also because of his good caste relationship, to go daily into the Tanjore Palace, and disseminate Christianity amongst Sakkaram and his creatures. He is a tall, thin, sallow-faced man, with a hooked nose, a ready plausible address, and a knowledge of English. He is possessed of a natural love of declamation, and used to delight in nothing so much as to hold religious meetings in his house, and deliver stirring Tamil harangues to the audience till late at night, tickling their ears in the intervals by the introduction of genuine native fiddle and tom-tom music. The Missionaries, as a rule, were all in love with this exemplary and eloquent Tamil Apollo. Some time ago the Missionaries of the circle actually determined to present him for ordination, but we presume this determination will not be now adhered to. The case of this Gurubatham, though it has come very prominently before the public, is not the worst which has been known in that circle of missions—a circle which, as a whole, is a disgrace to the S. P. G. There is actually an ordained native clergyman living in those parts who was turned out of the mission for breaking a few of the commandments about committing adultery and the like; and the scandal to the Christian name resulting from this man's former connection with the mission has scarcely cooled down, when this forgery case crops up, and a candidate for ordination figures ... chowkey because of it! We certainly think it was rather strange of Mr. Cadell writing to Mr. Warlow to hurry to Tanjore, but now Mr. Warlow is there we should advise that reverend gentleman to set to, making inquiries and instituting ... reform in that disgraceful circle of missions. If Mr. Warlow would call to his aid missionaries of acknowledged experience from other parts of the Presidency—for instance, Tinnevelly—to expose the present maladministration of the Tanjore circle of missions, and to suggest remedies, the true interests of the Gospel Society would be served, although a few individuals about Tanjore might grumble. It is at present palpable to every one who knows that circle of missions that the only lasting remedy to the state of affairs which now exists would be the importation of new European blood into that mortifying limb of the Diocese of Madras.—*Madras Athenæum.*

... led to ... Of course ... in the own ... soon to ... in conjunction ... usual health, the ... the president ... insane than our ... being confined ... been tried and sentenced to ... or until he finds sureties to the ... binds himself in a similar sum to ... Mr. Macdonald, the Auditor ... Railway; no doubt he ... securities, but he declines ... his trial and sent ... voluntarily, or to ... not in a position at present ... Mr. Sinclair was tried ... on a Sunday afternoon ... whose servants, ... contrived to imbue ... with their own terrors and so distorted ... imagination that she went into hysterics: her husband of course represented the matter, and a strong body of police was immediately sent to form a cordon round Mr. Sinclair's compound and a strong force of Artillerymen to mount guard over his person. Subsequently medical officers were sent to examine into ..., and after a short conversation with ... violent madman, in the course of which we should suppose he asked the doctors to have a peg, and they ... his sanity by asking him how much a dozen he paid for his brandy, they took their leave and reported Mr. Sinclair perfectly sane. This however appears to have afforded no relief to the terror-stricken authorities, the guard ... to satisfy the qualms of the nervous and the timid, until at length the whole affair culminated in the complaint laid before the magistrate by Mr. Macdonald. We should never have believed that such an apparently inoffensive little gentleman as Mr. Sinclair could have succeeded in getting up such a tremendous sensation amongst our gallant cantonment officers.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

INTIMIDATION EXTRAORDINARY.

We have received particulars of a very curious occurrence in the district of Malabar, the relation of which may certainly serve to point a moral, if not to adorn a tale, in the history of the Public Works Department. It appears that not long ago Captain Wood, R.E., had occasion to inspect some road-work in the jungles at the foot of the Luckady Ghat, and that he found it necessary to dismiss a contractor, a native, for doing bad work. The contractor, however, on receiving this sentence, became very abusive, and even attempted to assault Captain Wood. But not succeeding in a single-handed preliminary effort in this direction, he called to some 70 or 80 coolies to come and assist him. The coolies obeyed the summons with loud warlike shouts and a flourish—not of trumpets—but of mamoties. Things began to look so exceedingly unpleasant for the captain that he ran to his pony, standing near, slipped his hand into the saddle-bag, and drew out a revolver and exhibited it for the inspection of the infuriated gang. The sight of the weapon cooled their ardour and prevented what seems to have been deliberately threatened, a violent and outrageous assault. Captain Wood then proceeded with the inspection of the work, but his persecutors had not yet done with him, for on his returning to the spot where the contractor and his coolies were gathered he found them drawn up in formidable array across the road. The contractor here stepped forward and seizing the pony by the bridle, demanded if Captain Wood intended to pass his bill? The Captain declined to discuss ... subject ... contractor intimated that Captain Wood would not be allowed to proceed until he had given a written order to the overseer to pay the bill. This impudent request was of course refused, and gave rise to much yelling and abuse. Captain Wood was surrounded by the gang, several of whom held on to the pony, and was kept sitting out in the sun for two hours, feeling utterly powerless to get away without a scuffle that might have resulted in serious consequences either to himself or to his persecutors, or perhaps to both. At last a peon was seen in the distance bearing the gallant Captain's tiffin basket. He was requested before he approached any nearer to run back to Tampracherry and fetch the police, which he did. Before the police arrived, however, the contractor and his merry men thought it would be as well to release their captive, especially as they found he was obstinate in his refusal to pass their bills. The next morning nine of the gang, including of course the ringleader, the contractor, were given in charge of the police, and sent for trial before Mr. Macgregor, the Collector. The offence with which they were charged was considered fully proved against them, and the contractor was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500; three others were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the remainder to one month's simple imprisonment. We learn, however, that the sentence on the contractor has since been somewhat modified by Mr. Sharpe, the Civil and Sessions Judge, to whom an appeal was made, who reduced the twelve months to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Possibly Mr. Sharpe was influenced in his decision by the consideration that the contractor was probably only the tool of other parties in this discreditable affair. The real instigators of this outrage to a high official of the Public Works Department should be hunted out and made an example of. If the responsible officers of Government are to be bullied in this fashion to pass objectionable work, a pretty prospect of broken bridges, and useless roads, and wasted money, lies before the public.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT AND THE COFFEE PLANTERS.

We have more than once referred in these columns to the manner in which the coffee planters in Travancore are handicapped with an export duty imposed by the Travancore Government on their produce. While coffee planters in other parts of India and in Ceylon are free from any impost of the kind, the Government of the Maharaja of Travancore exacts an export duty of five per cent. on the value of all coffee sent out of its territories. The planters think this a grievance, and have lately addressed the Dewan in the hope of having the export duty abolished. These gentlemen dwell upon the ... no export duty is charged upon coffee grown in British territory as a reason why the duty should be abolished in Travancore; but they do not attempt to show that they are unable to compete in the market with the produce of territories in which coffee is free from export duty. The Travancore coffee estates have the reputation of being exceptionally profitable, and with the advantages enjoyed by planters there over planters in British territory in the matter of purchase money and assessment on their lands, it is quite possible that the former could compete well enough with producers who pay no export duty. The planters rather put their case on the broad ground that the abolition of the duty would be beneficial to the state, by encouraging still further the introduction of British capital into the state, of which seven lakhs have already been expended in opening up and carrying on coffee estates. To establish this position they thus refer to the policy pursued by the Government of Ceylon:—

"The British Government in Ceylon, as you are doubtless aware, imposes no export duty on coffee. Though coffee is the staple produce of the Island, Government does not even impose any assessment on coffee lands; but allows such lands to be purchased outright, free of assessment for ever. The example of Ceylon, in thus refraining from putting an export duty on coffee, appears to us to be of much weight in a question of this kind, Ceylon being the greatest authority in all matters relating to coffee and the coffee trade, the quantity of coffee grown in Ceylon being considerably larger than the entire quantity grown in all other portions of the British dominion, and as large as that produced in Java. The fact that the Ceylon Government has not taken advantage of the large quantity of coffee exported from the island, amounting to over a million cwts. per annum, to raise a direct revenue from it, by imposing upon it an export duty, shows that it has learned the value to its exchequer, of the indirect income it realizes from the wealth introduced into the island by the fostering of the staple article of produce; and the extensive and ever growing trade arising therefrom. The remarkable financial prosperity of Ceylon, notwithstanding this liberal policy, or rather in consequence of it, appears to us to be an ample vindication of the wisdom of the course pursued. Without a fraction of export duty on its principal article of produce, Ceylon has become, beyond all question, in proportion to its size and population, the richest portion of the entire East. Some years ago the Ceylon planters voluntarily imposed upon their coffee an export duty of

... posing that ... commiseration ... export duty; ... to their prosperity ... ultimate ... treats, we shall be glad ... that a liberal policy ... been pursued in the matter.—*Madras Times.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Nov. 8.)

The Counties Reform Bill continues to create great excitement amongst the upper classes in Germany. A rumour gains credence that Prince Bismarck may possibly altogether abolish the Prussian Parliament, and gain a step towards imperial unity by transferring the entire business of the country to the Parliament of the Empire. The creation of from sixty to seventy new peers for life is spoken of as probable.

In France there is a lull of politics at the present time, all parties are awaiting the opening of the Assembly on Nov. 11. It is reported that M. Thiers has declined the honour of a monument during his lifetime, and prefers to leave that work to posterity. The German Government, it is stated, will give their consent to the abandonment of passports for Alsace, if France will do the same in respect of entrance to the latter country from Germany. Prince Napoleon has commenced legal proceedings against the Minister of the Interior for his expulsion from France; but the Procureur-Général has declared that the action cannot be received by the Court of Justice, as the act of expulsion was the work of the Government, which the Assembly is only competent to take notice of. The total evacuation of Rheims by the Germans took place on Nov. 6, without any difficulty.

Disastrous news of the floods in Italy has been received. More than five hundred ... district have been flooded, and a large number of houses are utterly destroyed. The river Po still continues to rise, and great consternation everywhere prevails in the district.

The impeachment of Senor Sagasta has been carried in the Spanish Cortes by a majority of twenty votes, notwithstanding the opposition evinced towards the measure by Senor Zorilla. The Constitutional party in Congress have issued a manifesto, by which they undertake to share the responsibility of the late Sagasta Cabinet. The Carlists continue to commit violent outrages, and a few days since three diligences were stopped and plundered by them near Figueras, several of the passengers being severely wounded.

The Presidential election in America has resulted in the return of President Grant by a majority of nearly 650,000 votes. The horse epidemic is abating in New York, but it is increasing in Philadelphia and other parts of the States. The resignation of Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, is spoken of as likely to take place in March. General Meade died on Nov. 6.

Her Majesty, with the Princess Beatrice, has been making a short stay at her temporary residence at Glassalt Shiel during the past week, and will leave the Highlands for Windsor about the 20th of this month.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are paying a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elveden Hall, in Norfolk, where the royal visitors have been joined by a numerous and distinguished company of guests. On Nov. 7 their Royal Highnesses visited Bury St. Edmunds, and to-day they will return to Sandringham, where, next week, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton will be received by their Royal Highnesses.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on Nov. 4, to protest against the East African Slave-trade. Sir B. Frere and Mr. H. M. Stanley were present.

The Lord Chief Baron of Ireland has forwarded his resignation to the Government, and it is expected that Mr. Palles, the new Attorney-General, will succeed to the Bench.

The Right Hon. W. Massey has been returned as the Liberal member for Tiverton, and Mr. Laurence Dundas has also been returned in the same interest for Richmond.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Khajah Hubeebookah Khan *v.* Khajah Gouhar Ali Khan, with costs, and have deferred judgment in the appeal of Sree Marayan Mittro *v.* Sremutty Kishan Soondee Dosser.

The vacant Scotch judgeship, caused by the death of Lord Kinloch, is expected to be filled by Mr. A. Shand or Mr. Sheriff Fraser.

A farewell banquet has been given to Sir Bartle Frere by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society previous to his departure for Zanzibar.

The directors of the China Submarine Telegraph Company will announce a dividend of 2 per cent. per annum at their meeting on Nov. 13, which will be equivalent to 8 per cent. for the year.

Majors in the several Indian Ordnance Corps are to be permitted to subscribe to the Military Funds as majors or captains at their own option.

Obituary of the Week.—Maj.-Gen. J. Hennessy, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. S. Du Vernet, Mad. Ret.; Capt. E. H. Prother, Mad. S.C.; W. W. Reade, Ben. Ret.; T. B. Lane and H. C. Hamilton, late B. C. S.; J. F. Maguire, Esq., M. P. for Cork; Lady Auckland; T. Combe, M.A. of the Clarendon Press, Oxford; Baron de Dachenhausen; C. Garrett, Com. R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Holmes, late 89th Reg.; the Rev. W. J. Poole, J.P. and D.L. for Anglesey; Col. M. B. G. Reed, late 64th Regiment.

THE GIFT OF MAHARAJAH HOLKAR TO THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The Maharajah Holkar of Indore has sent a munificent contribution, of Rs. 25,000, or £2,500, to the East India Association, with the accompanying letter:—"Indore Palace, Indore, Sept. 23, 1872. Dear Sir,—I am desired by His Highness Maharajah Holkar to inform you that he has been watching with much interest the proceedings of the East India Association, and that he believes that if the Association continues to work with the same sincerity and earnestness which have hitherto characterised its action, it gives great promise of proving itself useful in promoting the true interests of all the people and princes of India. His Highness has, therefore, much pleasure in contributing Rs. 25,000 for its support; the amount to be invested, under a trust-deed, in Government promissory notes, and the interest thereof, as it accrues due, to be paid to the Association as long as it lasts. His Highness has also desired me to say that if he finds the Association continuing to work with benefit to India, he will be happy to render such further assistance as he thinks proper. His Highness wishes to take this opportunity of tendering his thanks, as a prince and a native of India, to the president, vice-presidents, and members, and all other noblemen and gentlemen who have shown such warm interest in the affairs of India by their co-operation with the Association. His Highness feels much gratified at your own disinterested and patriotic exertions on behalf of India, and considers them very praiseworthy. Her Gracious Majesty having assumed the direct government of India, and in order that India may derive the full benefit of her benign rule, it is of the utmost importance that the true state of India be correctly known by the public and Parliament of England, and His Highness looks to the East India Association to become an important instrument for accomplishing this object. His Highness, together with the people of India, hopes that the press of England and all noblemen and gentlemen who wish well to the British Empire will heartily co-operate in the great cause of making the British rule in India a just and beneficent one. One great thing, among others, necessary for the welfare of India and the permanency of the British rule, is frank, mutual confidence and earnest sympathy, and His Highness doubts not that a better knowledge in England of India's people and their wants will lead to this much-desired result. India, like an orphan, needs all the kindness and generous sympathy Britain can give to it, standing now in the relation of a parent. His Highness wishes the exertions of the Association God-speed.—I remain, yours faithfully, ... (Mahratti), Ramrao Narayan, ... ji, Esq., Hon. Sec. East ... Association.—*Home News.*

THE MILITARY FUNDS.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Secretary of State for India has decided to adopt the course, advocated in the *Home News* of the 18th ult., viz., to give every Major of Artillery and Engineers the option of subscribing to the military fund of his Presidency, either in the grade of Major or Captain. It is true this is only an act of bare justice, but for that very reason it will be hailed as a pleasant surprise by the Service generally. We believe it was not without considerable opposition that this concession was granted, and its rejection was even urged on the ground that if these officers were allowed to subscribe as Majors, it would give "some colour" to their application for Majors' pay. A most extraordinary argument, to say the least of it! Plainly stated, it amounts to an assertion that two wrongs can make a right—a doctrine which has not yet received the sanction of public opinion, either

... interest ... Fawcett ... Indian ... fended ... verton ... been ... what ... political ... remarks ... not have ... his recent canvass ... of course, ... to charge him with recanting his former opinions with regard to the income-tax in this country; and ... who dislike his politics may see little difference between an income-tax and the licence-tax be imposed on Indian shopkeepers. It is hardly possible, however, to believe that he really took to himself the credit of abolishing in India an impost actually abolished by his predecessor, Sir C. Trevelyan, and it is certain that his licence-tax was never so unpopular or inquisitorial as the tax since reimposed by Sir R. Temple. Anyhow, whatever he once thought or did, we may now hail him as a thorough-going opponent of the tax which Mr. Grant Duff had the assurance to defend, as not only expedient, but highly popular. A member of Parliament so well known of old and highly respected will form a valuable addition to that small body of senators who can speak from personal experience on matters concerning India.—*Home News.*

A NEW CHANNEL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Captain Dicey's project of a double ... connected by strong iron girders, for the benefit of persons crossing the Channel, has now got beyond the theoretic stage. The model, lately shown in Leadenhall-street, has already gained so many votes in its favour that a company is in course of formation to work the new principle, and the result may ere long turn the Channel passage into a voyage as safe and comfortable as a trip from London to Gravesend. Some gentlemen of acknowledged repute have been announced as directors of the new company. They propose to purchase Captain Dicey's patent with a view to building a line of steamers for the traffic between England and the Continent, at an outside cost of £75,000 each. The advantages offered are so obvious that a satisfactory answer to the call for subscriptions may be confidently expected, if it can only be shown that the projected steamers will not lose in speed what they gain by their great roominess, light draught, stability, and smoothness in motion.—*Home News.*

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

People are not saying much about the San Juan settlement, but they are thinking a good deal on the general question of the late arbitrations. They think that it is not an edifying spectacle to see our Government, hat in hand, before that of the United States, and that these peaceful adjustments are no more ... than they are honourable. People think, too, that the Canadians have been hardly used. They are the most direct sufferers, in property and in pocket. They lose their fisheries, get no damages for the Fenian raids, and the island of San Juan is gone from them. It does not mend matters that the "leading journal" tells them in coarse language to secede if they like; that they are big enough to fight their own battles. There is no doubt that the Dominion has of late made great strides towards wealth and material prosperity: when its whole resources are more fully developed it need have no cause to tremble at the buncombe of its big neighbour. But even if Canada is fit to stand alone, it is not for us, nor is this the time, to counsel secession. The offer should come from them, and when they are not smarting under the effects of imperial misgovernment. But whenever, or from whatever cause, it comes, the first act of disintegration of the Empire should be viewed with pain by every true Englishman.—*Overland Mail.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

of November 9.

Case of Kidnapping.—Young goat asleep.

Geography on 'Change.

Portly Stockjobber (gloomily). "Those bonds are gone again! It appears the Americans have taken our Stampy ditto. "The deuce they have! Where is that?!!"

"Humble Pie."

Mr. Bull. "Humble pie again, William!—you gave me that yesterday?"

Head waiter. "Yes, Sir—no, Sir—that wos Geneva humble pie, Sir. This is Berlin humble pie, Sir."

A Graceless Child.

Uncle George. "'For all that we're going to receive,' " &c.

Tiny Tim. "Now read your plate, aunt Mary, and see what *that* says!"

True Conjugal Impartiality.

"I can assure you Sarah, that I'm not at all the sort of woman who can't see a man's faults because she happens to be married to him. On the contrary, I'm quite convinced that if dear Robert were not absolutely faultless, as I must say he is, I should be the very first person to find it out!!!"

Nice Prices.

"Etranger" writes to the *Times*:—

"It may perhaps interest English families intending to visit Nice for the winter season to know that I find, on my arrival here, an advance of, from 25 to 50 per cent., in the prices of apartments, bread, meat, vegetables, &c., on what I paid last year."

Why should "Etranger" be surprised? Isn't "Nice and dear" the natural antithesis of "Cheap and nasty?"

Modern English ...

Too much of a good thing, w... now,
Is sometimes to be had;
More often in this world of ...
Too much of one that's b...

Toujours perdrix will cloy, th...
Yet make a shift could I
To dine off partridge every ...
But can't stand humble pie.

That, of all dishes, I like le...
I cram it; but I find
That far is that continual feast
From a contented mind.

Hu...

I am still the same John B... ery once supped full,
Faced Europe with my ..., my soldiers, and my ships;
When I'd bites behind ..., when I hit straight at my marks,
And found my ... cuffs, as I found my friends in tips ...
... me, "jowk, and let the jaw ...
... in my pockets, and put up with Hum...

Once ... looked up to me: a high head I could ...
If ... prestige cost me millions, those millions' worth ...
Strong ... safe were laid my bulwarks with British blood ...
... God than Mammon my island was the ...
... was given to honour, in those darkened days gone ...
... honour's sold for money . . . and my dish is Humble Pie.

..., in dealing with a bully, I was game to hold my own;
... the ground once wisely taken I stood to, stiff and ...
... about:
... smooth tongues I had little faith, but much in teeth well shown,
And hands as strong to use the sword as slow to take it out.
The only kind of fighting I disliked was fighting shy,
And the one dish I would not eat, in those days, was Humble Pie!

"If the right cheek's smitten, turn the left," was written then as now,
But the quakers were the only sect who to that rule would agree:
So with so much Christian doctrine waiting practice, I allow,
I applied that text to friends, not foes, and hit them who hit at me:
But now it's "Give your coat to those who to steal your waistcoat try,"
And the end is peace and plenty—that is, of Humble Pie!
Hear Baxter and Bob Lowe prove as plain as tongue can speak,
How of all possible Governments this Government is the best.
Who cares for the foreigner's laugh in his sleeve, the foreigner's tongue in his cheek?
The smaller John Bull sings, 'tis clear, the warmer he lines his nest.
Once shame, they say, made him bilious and lean, but that is all my eye—
There's no meat he so thrives upon (see Baxter) as Humble Pie!

... PARIS ...

SUBSCRIBED ... PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

... BANKERS:
THE ... BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE,—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay. Kurrachee. Lahore. Hongkong. | Calcutta. Madras. Agra. Shanghai.
Edinburgh.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
Bills ... at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge, and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian ...
All Drafts ... should be made ... Bank, (Limited).
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 13th October 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January 1873, 2nd STOREY of the BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle known as RITCHIE STEUART'S BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Messrs H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.
Forbes Street, No. 4, 25th November 1872.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Ted Street, Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th instant.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

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BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,466
Under ... arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
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Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
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Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ... Rs. 9,172,510
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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring ... £9,552,70...-15-11
And the amount of claims paid ... same period was ... £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were ... £317,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above ... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
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1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
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3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on Non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
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9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
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PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
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Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.
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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
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Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

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